

§ 8.52 Practices which result in exclusion.

The practices specified in this section result in exclusion under section 105(a) of the Act. The practices specified here are examples and do not constitute a complete list of such practices:

(a) Purchases of distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages by a retailer as a result, directly or indirectly, of a threat or act of physical or economic harm by the selling industry member.

(b) Contracts between an industry member and a retailer which require the retailer to purchase distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages from that industry member and expressly restrict the retailer from purchasing, in whole or in part, such products from another industry member.

§ 8.53 Practice not resulting in exclusion.

The practice specified in this section is deemed not to result in exclusion under section 105(a) of the Act: a supply contract for one year or less between the industry member and retailer under which the industry member agrees to sell distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages to the retailer on an "as needed" basis provided that the retailer is not required to purchase any minimum quantity of such product.

§ 8.54 Criteria for determining retailer independence.

The criteria specified in this section are indications that a particular practice, other than those in §§ 8.52 and 8.53, places retailer independence at risk. A practice need not meet all of the criteria specified in this section in order to place retailer independence at risk.

(a) The practice restricts or hampers the free economic choice of a retailer to decide which products to purchase or the quantity in which to purchase them for sale to consumers.

(b) The industry member obligates the retailer to participate in the promotion to obtain the industry member's product.

(c) The retailer has a continuing obligation to purchase or otherwise promote the industry member's product.

(d) The retailer has a commitment not to terminate its relationship with

the industry member with respect to purchase of the industry member's products.

(e) The practice involves the industry member in the day-to-day operations of the retailer. For example, the industry member controls the retailer's decisions on which brand of products to purchase, the pricing of products, or the manner in which the products will be displayed on the retailer's premises.

(f) The practice is discriminatory in that it is not offered to all retailers in the local market on the same terms without business reasons present to justify the difference in treatment.

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AUTHORITY: 27 U.S.C. 205.

SOURCE: T.D. ATF-60, 44 FR 56692, Oct. 2, 1979, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 9.1 Scope.

The regulations in this part relate to American viticultural areas.

§ 9.2 Territorial extent.

This part applies to the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

§ 9.3 Relation to parts 4 and 70 of this chapter.

(a) *Procedure.* In accordance with §§ 4.25a(e)(2) and 70.701(c) of this chapter, the Director shall receive petitions to establish American viticultural areas and shall use the informal rule-making process, under 5 U.S.C. 553, in establishing viticultural areas in this part.

(b) *Information to establish an American viticultural area.* A petition, made in writing, shall contain the following information:

(1) Evidence that the name of the viticultural area is locally and/or nationally known as referring to the area specified in the application;

(2) Historical or current evidence that the boundaries of the viticultural area are as specified in the application;

(3) Evidence relating to the geographical features (climate, soil, elevation, physical features, etc.) which distinguish the viticultural features of the proposed area from surrounding areas;

(4) The specific boundaries of the viticultural area, based on features which can be found on United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps of the largest applicable scale; and

(5) A copy of the appropriate U.S.G.S. map(s) with the boundaries prominently marked. (For U.S.G.S. maps, write the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Distribution, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225. If the map name is not known, request a map index by State.)

[T.D. ATF-60, 44 FR 56692, Oct. 2, 1979, as amended by T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 46913, Sept. 23, 1981; T.D. ATF-355, 59 FR 14553, Mar. 29, 1994; T.D. ATF-432, 65 FR 69253, Nov. 16, 2000]

Subpart B—Definitions**§ 9.11 Meaning of terms.**

As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in this section.

American. Of or relating to the several States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; “State” includes the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Approved map. The map used to define the boundaries of an approved viticultural area.

Director. The Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Department of the Treasury, Washington, DC.

Use of other terms. Any other term defined in the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and used in this part shall have the same meaning assigned to it by the Act.

U.S.G.S. The United States Geological Survey.

Viticultural area. A delimited, grape-growing region distinguishable by geographical features, the boundaries of which have been delineated in subpart C of this part.

Subpart C—Approved American Viticultural Areas**§ 9.21 General.**

The viticultural areas listed in this subpart are approved for use as appellations of origin in accordance with part 4 of this chapter.

§ 9.22 Augusta.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Augusta.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for the Augusta viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) “Washington East, Missouri”, 7.5 minute quadrangle; and

(2) “Labadie, Missouri”, 7.5 minute quadrangle.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Augusta viticultural area are located in the State of Missouri and are as follows:

(1) The beginning point of the boundary is the intersection of the St. Charles County line, the Warren County line and the Franklin County line.

(2) The western boundary is the St. Charles County-Warren County line from the beginning point to the township line identified on the approved maps as “T45N/T44N.”

(3) The northern boundary is the township line “T45N/T44N” from the St. Charles County-Warren County line to the range line identified on the approved maps as “R1E/R2E.”

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(4) The eastern boundary is the range line "R1E/R2E" from township line "T45N/T44N" extended to the St. Charles County-Franklin County line.

(5) The southern boundary is the St. Charles County-Franklin County line from the extension of range line "R1E/R2E" to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-72, 45 FR 41633, June 20, 1980]

§ 9.23 Napa Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Napa Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The maps showing the boundaries of the Napa Valley viticultural area are the:

(1) "Mt. St. Helena" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(2) "Detert Reservoir" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(3) "St. Helena" U.S.G.S. 15 minute quadrangle;

(4) "Jericho Valley" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(5) "Lake Berryessa" U.S.G.S. 15 minute quadrangle;

(6) "Mt. Vaca" U.S.G.S. 15 minute quadrangle;

(7) "Cordelia" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(8) "Cuttings Wharf" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle; and

(9) Appropriate Napa County tax assessor's maps showing the Napa County-Sonoma County line.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Napa Valley viticultural area is located within Napa County, California. From the beginning point at the conjunction of the Napa County-Sonoma County line and the Napa County-Lake County line, the boundary runs along—

(1) The Napa County-Lake County line;

(2) Putah Creek and the western and southern shores of Lake Berryessa;

(3) The Napa County-Solano County line; and

(4) The Napa County-Sonoma County line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-79, 46 FR 9063, Jan. 28, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-201, 50 FR 12533, Mar. 29, 1985]

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§ 9.24 Chalone.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Chalone."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Chalone viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle maps. They are titled:

(1) "Mount Johnson, California, 1968";

(2) "Bickmore Canyon, California, 1968";

(3) "Soledad, California, 1955"; and

(4) "North Chalone Peak, California, 1969."

(c) *Boundaries.* The Chalone viticultural area includes 8640 acres, primarily located in Monterey County, California, with small portions in the north and east located in San Benito County, California. The boundaries of the Chalone viticultural area encompass:

(1) Sections 35 and 36, in their entirety, of T.16 S., R.6 E.;

(2) Sections 1, 2 and 12, in their entirety, of T.17 S., R.6 E.;

(3) Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, and 17, in their entirety, the western half of Section 5, and the eastern half of Section 18 of T.17 S., R.7 E.; and

(4) Section 31, in its entirety, and the western half of Section 32 of T.16 S., R.7 E.

[T.D. ATF-107, 47 FR 25519, June 14, 1982]

§ 9.25 San Pasqual Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "San Pasqual Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Escondido Quadrangle, California—San Diego County", 7.5 minute series;

(2) "San Pasqual Quadrangle, California—San Diego County", 7.5 minute series;

(3) "Valley Center Quadrangle, California—San Diego County", 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The San Pasqual Valley viticultural area is located in San Diego County, California.

(1) From the beginning point at the intersection of Interstate 15 and the 500-foot contour line, north of the intersection of point of Interstate 15 and T.12 S./T.13 S., the boundary line follows the 500-foot contour line to;

(2) The point nearest San Pasqual Road and the 500-foot contour line, the boundary line follows the Escondido Corporate Boundary line to the 500-foot contour line on the hillock and circumnavigates said hillock back to the Escondido Corporate Boundary line and returns to the 500-foot contour line nearest to San Pasqual Road and;

(3) Continues along the 500-foot contour line completely around San Pasqual Valley to a point where the 500-foot contour line intersects with Pomerado Road, at this point, the boundary line, in a straight, north-westerly direction crosses over to;

(4) The 500-foot contour line of Battle Mountain, following the 500-foot contour line around Battle Mountain to point nearest to Interstate 15, at which point the boundary line crosses over to Interstate 15; and

(5) Continues northward along Interstate 15 to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-92, 46 FR 41493, Sept. 23, 1981]

§ 9.26 Guenoc Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Guenoc Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Guenoc Valley viticultural area are four USGS maps. They are titled:

(1) "Middletown Quadrangle, California-Lake Co.," 7.5 minute series;

(2) "Jericho Valley Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series;

(3) "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series; and

(4) "Aetna Springs Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Guenoc Valley viticultural area is located within Lake County, California. The beginning point of the boundary is Station 20 of Denton's Survey of Guenoc Rancho, presently marked by a 1½ inch galvanized pipe located atop Jim Davis Peak. On the approved maps, Jim Davis Peak is the unnamed peak (elevation 1,455 feet) located on the western boundary of Section 35, Township

11 North, Range 6 West. From this beginning point the boundary runs:

(1) South 07°49'34" East, 9,822.57 feet to the USGS triangulation station "Guenoc;"

(2) Then, South 29°14'31" West, 10,325.08 feet;

(3) Then, South 00°00' West, 2,100.00 feet;

(4) Then, North 90°00' West, 4,150.00 feet;

(5) Then, North 24°23'11" West, 16,469.36 feet;

(6) Then, North 75°47'20" East, 7,943.08 feet; and

(7) Then, North 60°47'00" East, 7,970.24 feet to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-95, 46 FR 56786, Nov. 19, 1981]

§ 9.27 Lime Kiln Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lime Kiln Valley."

(b) *Approved Map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Lime Kiln Valley Viticultural area is: "Paicines Quadrangle, California," 1968, 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Lime Kiln Valley viticultural area is located in San Benito County, California. From the beginning point at the intersection of Thompson Creek and Cienega Road, the boundary proceeds, in a straight line to the summit of an unnamed peak (1,288 feet) in the northwest quarter of Section 28, T.14 S./R.6 E.;

(1) Thence in a straight line from the summit of the unnamed peak (1,288 feet) to a point where it intersects the 1,400-foot contour line, by the elevation marker, in the southwest quarter of T.14 S./R.6 E, Section 28;

(2) Thence following the 1,400-foot contour line through the following sections; Sections 28, 29, and 30, T.14 S./R.6 E.; Section 25, T.14 S./R.5 E.; Sections 30, 19, 20, and returning to 19, T.14 S./R.6 E., to a point where the 1,400-foot contour line intersects with the section line between Sections 19 and 18, T.14 S./R.6 E.;

(3) Thence in a straight line to the Cienega School Building along Cienega Road;

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(4) Thence along Cienega Road to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-106, 47 FR 24296, June 4, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.28 Santa Maria Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Santa Maria Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for the Santa Maria Valley are two U.S.G.S. maps entitled:

(1) "Santa Maria", N.I. 10-6, 9, series V 502, scale 1: 250,000; and

(2) "San Luis Obispo", N.I. 10-3, series V 502, scale 1: 250,000.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Santa Maria Valley viticultural area are located in portions of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties, California, and are as follows:

(1) Beginning at a point east of Orcutt where Highway U.S. 101 and the unnamed road (known locally as Clark Road) intersects; Thence northerly along U.S. 101 to a point where it intersects with Highway 166;

(2) Thence along Highway 166 in a general easterly direction to a point where Highway 166 intersects with the section line at the southwest section of Chimney Canyon;

(3) Thence in a straight, southerly, line to the summit of Los Coches Mountain (3016 feet);

(4) Thence in a straight, southeasterly, line to the summit of Bone Mountain (2822 feet);

(5) Thence in a straight, south-southwesterly, line to the intersection of two unnamed roads (known locally as Alisos Canyon Road and Foxen Canyon Road) in Foxen Canyon at the elevation marker of 1116 feet;

(6) Thence along the unnamed road (known locally as Foxen Canyon Road) in a northwesterly direction to the community of Sisquoc; and

(7) Thence in a westerly direction along the unnamed road (known locally as Clark Road) to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-89, 46 FR 39812, Aug. 5, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-216, 50 FR 43130, Oct. 24, 1985]

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§ 9.29 Sonoma Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sonoma Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The maps showing the boundaries of the Sonoma valley viticultural area are entitled:

(1) "Cuttings Wharf, Calif.", 1949 (photorevised 1968 and photoinspected 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(2) "Petaluma Point, Calif.", 1959 (photorevised 1968 and photoinspected 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(3) "Sears Point, Calif.", 1951 (photorevised 1968), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(4) "Petaluma River, Calif.", 1954 (photorevised 1968 and 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(5) "Glen Ellen, Calif.", 1954 (photorevised 1968 and photoinspected 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(6) "Cotati, Calif.", 1954 (photorevised 1968 and 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(7) "Santa Rosa, Calif.", 1954 (photorevised 1968 and 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle;

(8) "Kenwood, Calif.", 1954 (photorevised 1968 and photoinspected 1973), 7.5 minute quadrangle; and

(9) Appropriate Sonoma County tax assessor's maps showing the Sonoma County-Napa County line.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Sonoma Valley viticultural area is located within Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point at the junction of Tolay Creek and San Pablo Bay, the boundary runs:

(1) Northerly along Tolay Creek to Highway 37;

(2) Westerly along Highway 37 to its junction with Highway 121;

(3) Northwesterly in a straight line to the peak of Wildcat Mountain;

(4) Northwesterly in a straight line to Sonoma Mountain to the horizontal control station at elevation 2,271 feet;

(5) Northwesterly in a straight line to the peak of Taylor Mountain;

(6) Northeasterly in a straight line to the point at which Los Alamos Road joins Highway 12;

(7) Easterly in a straight line to the peak of Buzzard Peak;

(8) Easterly in a straight line to the peak of Mount Hood;

(9) Easterly in a straight line to an unnamed peak located on the Sonoma

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County-Napa County line and identified as having an elevation of 2,530 feet (This unnamed peak is located in the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 7 North, Range 6 West, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian);

(10) Southerly along the Sonoma County-Napa County line to the point at which Sonoma Creek enters San Pablo Bay; and

(11) Southwesterly along the shore of San Pablo Bay to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-96, 46 FR 59238, Dec. 4, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-201, 50 FR 12533, Mar. 29, 1985; T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.30 North Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "North Coast."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the North Coast viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "San Francisco, Cal.", scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1956, revised 1980;

(2) "Santa Rosa, Cal.", scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1958, revised 1970; and

(3) "Ukiah, Cal.", scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1957, revised 1971.

(c) *Boundaries.* The North Coast viticultural area is located in Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano, and Sonoma Counties, California. The beginning point is found on the "Santa Rosa, California" U.S.G.S. map at the point where the Sonoma and Marin County boundary joins the Pacific Ocean.

(1) Then east and southeast following the boundary between Marin and Sonoma Counties to the point where Estero Americano/American Creek crosses State Highway 1 east of Valley Ford;

(2) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 22.0 miles to the peak of Barnabe Mountain (elevation 1466 feet);

(3) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 10.0 miles to the peak of Mount Tamalpais (western peak, elevation 2604 feet);

(4) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 5.8 miles to the confluence of San Rafael Creek and San Rafael Bay in San Rafael;

(5) Then north and northeast following San Rafael Bay and San Pablo Bay to Sonoma Creek;

(6) Then north following Sonoma Creek to the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties;

(7) Then east and north following the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties to the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Jameson Canyon;

(8) Then east following the right-of-way of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the junction with the Southern Pacific in Suisun City;

(9) Then north in a straight line for approximately 5.5 miles to the extreme southeastern corner of Napa County;

(10) Then north following the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties to the Monticello Dam at the eastern end of Lake Berryessa;

(11) Then following the south and west shore of Lake Berryessa to Putah Creek;

(12) Then northwest following Putah Creek to the boundary between Napa and Lake Counties;

(13) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.4 miles to the peak of Brushy Sky High Mountain (elevation 3196 feet);

(14) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.0 miles to Bally Peak (elevation 2288 feet);

(15) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 6.6 miles to the peak of Round Mountain;

(16) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.5 miles to Evans Peak;

(17) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.0 miles to Pinnacle Rock Lookout;

(18) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 8.0 miles to Youngs Peak (elevation 3683 feet);

(19) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.2 miles to the peak of Pine Mountain (elevation 4057 feet);

(20) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 12.1 miles to the peak of Sanhedrin Mountain (elevation 6175 feet);

(21) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 9.4 miles to the peak of Brushy Mountain (elevation 4864 feet);

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(22) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 17.6 miles to the confluence of Redwood Creek and the Noyo River;

(23) Then west following the Noyo River to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean;

(24) Then southeast following the Pacific Ocean shoreline to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-145, 48 FR 42977, Sept. 21, 1983]

§9.31 Santa Cruz Mountains.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Santa Cruz Mountains.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The 24 approved U.S.G.S. maps for determining the boundaries are 23 7.5 minute scale and one 5×11 minute scale.

(1) “Ano Nuevo Quadrangle, California”;

(2) “Big Basin Quadrangle, California”;

(3) “Castle Rock Ridge Quadrangle, California”;

(4) “Cupertino Quadrangle, California”;

(5) “Davenport Quadrangle, California—Santa Cruz County”;

(6) “Felton Quadrangle, California—Santa Cruz County”;

(7) “Franklin Point Quadrangle, California”;

(8) “Half Moon Bay Quadrangle, California—San Mateo County”;

(9) “La Honda Quadrangle, California—San Mateo County”;

(10) “Laurel Quadrangle, California”;

(11) “Loma Prieta Quadrangle, California”;

(12) “Los Gatos Quadrangle, California”;

(13) “Mt. Madonna Quadrangle, California”;

(14) “Mindego Hill Quadrangle, California”;

(15) “Morgan Hill Quadrangle, California—Santa Clara County”;

(16) “Palo Alto Quadrangle, California”;

(17) “San Gregorio Quadrangle, California—San Mateo County”;

(18) “San Mateo Quadrangle, California—San Mateo County”;

(19) “Santa Teresa Hills Quadrangle—Santa Clara County”;

(20) “Soquel Quadrangle, California—Santa Cruz County”;

(21) “Watsonville East Quadrangle, California”;

(22) “Watsonville West Quadrangle, California”;

(23) “Woodside Quadrangle, California—San Mateo County”;

(24) One 5×11 minute series map entitled: “Santa Cruz, California.”

(c) *Boundaries.* The Santa Cruz Mountains viticultural area is located in portions of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz Counties, California.

(1) From the beginning point where Highway 92 and the 400-foot contour line intersect (Half Moon Bay Quadrangle), the boundary line follows Highway 92, beginning in a southeasterly direction, to a point where Highway 92 and the 400-foot contour line intersect (San Mateo Quadrangle);

(2) Thence along the 400-foot contour line, beginning in a southeasterly direction, to a point where the 400-foot contour line and Canada Road intersect (Woodside Quadrangle);

(3) Thence along Canada Road, beginning in a southerly direction, to a point where Canada Road and Highway 280 intersect (Woodside Quadrangle);

(4) Thence along Highway 280, beginning in a southeasterly direction, to a point where Highway 280 and 84 intersect (Palo Alto Quadrangle);

(5) Thence along Highway 84, beginning in a southwesterly direction, to a point where Highway 84 and Mountain Home Road intersect (Woodside Quadrangle);

(6) Thence along Mountain Home Road, beginning in a southerly direction, to a point where Mountain Home Road and Portola Road intersect (Palo Alto Quadrangle);

(7) Thence along Portola Road, beginning in a westerly direction, to a point where Portola Road and Highway 84 intersect (Woodside Quadrangle);

(8) Thence along Highway 84, beginning in a southwesterly direction, to a point where Highway 84 and the 600-foot contour line intersect (Woodside Quadrangle);

(9) Thence along the 600-foot contour line, beginning in a northeasterly direction, to a point where the 600-foot contour line and Regnart Road intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(10) Thence along Regnart Road, beginning in a northeasterly direction, to

a point where Regnart Road and the 400-foot contour line intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(11) Thence along the 400-foot contour line, beginning in a southerly direction, to a point where the 400-foot contour line and the north section line of Section 35, T. 6 S./R. 2 W, intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(12) Thence along the north section line of Sections 35 and 36, in an easterly direction, to a point where the section line and Highway 85 intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(13) Thence along Highway 85, in a southerly direction, to a point where Highway 85 and the southern section line of Section 36 intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(14) Thence along the section line, in a westerly direction, to a point where the section line and the 600-foot contour line intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(15) Thence along the 600-foot contour line, beginning in a southerly direction, to a point where the 600-foot contour line and Pierce Road intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(16) Thence along Pierce Road, in a southerly direction, to a point where Pierce Road and the 800-foot contour line intersect (Cupertino Quadrangle);

(17) Thence along the 800-foot line, beginning in a northwesterly direction, to a point where the 800-foot contour line and the east section line of Section 25, T. 10 S./R. 2 E., intersect (Mt. Madonna Quadrangle);

(18) Thence along the east section line, in a southerly direction, to a point where this section line and the 800-foot contour line intersect (Mt. Madonna Quadrangle);

(19) Thence along the 800-foot contour line, beginning in a southeasterly direction, to a point where the 800-foot contour line and Highway 152 intersect (Watsonville East Quadrangle);

(20) Thence along Highway 152, in a southwesterly direction, to a point where Highway 152 and the 400-foot contour line intersect (Watsonville East Quadrangle);

(21) Thence along the 400-foot contour line, beginning in a northwesterly direction, to a point where the 400-foot contour line and the Felton Empire Road intersect (Felton Quadrangle);

(22) Thence along Felton Empire Road, in an easterly direction, to a point where Felton Empire Road and Highway 9 intersect (Felton Quadrangle);

(23) Thence along Highway 9, in a southerly direction, to a point where Highway 9 and Bull Creek intersect (Felton Quadrangle);

(24) Thence along Bull Creek, beginning in a southwesterly direction, to a point where Bull Creek and the 400-foot contour line intersect (Felton Quadrangle); and

(25) Thence along the 400-foot contour line, beginning in a southeasterly direction, back to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-98, 46 FR 59240, Dec. 4, 1981]

§ 9.32 Los Carneros.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Los Carneros."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for the Carneros viticultural area are the following U.S.G.S. maps:

(1) "Sonoma Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(2) "Napa Quadrangle, California—Napa Co.," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1951 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(3) "Cuttings Wharf Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1949 (photorevised 1968; photoinspected 1973).

(4) "Sears Point Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(5) "Petaluma River Quadrangle, California—Sonoma Co.," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1954 (photorevised 1980).

(6) "Glen Ellen Quadrangle, California—Sonoma Co.," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1954 (photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Carneros viticultural area are located in Napa and Sonoma Counties, California, and are as follows:

(1) The point of beginning is the intersection of highway 12/121 and the Napa County-Sonoma County line, near the extreme southeast corner of the Sonoma Quadrangle map.

(2) From there, following the Napa County-Sonoma County line generally

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northwestward for about 1.6 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill with a marked elevation of 685 ft.

(3) From there in a straight line northeastward to the summit of Milliken Peak (743 ft.), located on the Napa Quadrangle map.

(4) From there due eastward to the 400 ft. contour line.

(5) Then following that contour line generally northwestward to Carneros Creek (on the Sonoma Quadrangle map).

(6) Then following the same contour line generally southeastward to the range line R. 5 W/R. 4 W (on the Napa Quadrangle map).

(7) Then continuing to follow the same contour line generally northward for about one mile, till reaching a point due west of the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 446 ft. (That hill is about .8 mile southwest of Browns Valley School.)

(8) From that point due eastward to the summit of that hill.

(9) From there in a straight line northeastward across Buhman Avenue to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 343 ft.

(10) From there due eastward to the Napa-Entre Napa land grant boundary.

(11) Then northeastward along that land grant boundary to Browns Valley Road.

(12) Then eastward along Browns Valley Road to Highway 29.

(13) Then southward along Highway 29 to Imola Avenue.

(14) Then eastward along Imola Avenue to the Napa River.

(15) Then generally southward along the west bank of the Napa River to the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks

(16) Then generally westward and northwestward along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to their intersection with the township line T. 5 N./T. 4 N. (on the Sears Point Quadrangle map).

(17) From there due westward to the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks.

(18) Then generally southward along the Northwestern Pacific Railroad tracks to Highway 37.

(19) The westward along Highway 37 to its intersection with Highway 121.

(20) From there northwestward in a straight line to the summit of Wildcat Mountain (682 ft.).

(21) From there northwestward, following a straight line toward the summit of Sonoma Mountain (2295 ft.—on the Glenn Ellen Quadrangle map) till reaching a point due west of the intersection of Lewis Creek with the 400-ft. contour line. (That point is about 4½ miles southeast of Sonoma Mountain.)

(22) From that point due eastward to Lewis Creek.

(23) Then generally southeastward along Lewis Creek to Felder Creek.

(24) Then generally eastward along Felder Creek to Leveroni Road (on the Sonoma Quadrangle map).

(25) Then generally eastward along Leveroni Road to Napa Road.

(26) Then eastward and southeastward along Napa Road to Highway 12/121.

(27) Then eastward along Highway 12/121 to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-142, 48 FR 37368, Aug. 18, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§9.33 Fennville.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Fennville."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Fennville Viticultural Area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Fennville Quadrangle, Michigan-Allegan County," 15 minute series;

(2) "Bangor Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series; and

(3) "South Haven Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fennville viticultural area is primarily located in the southwestern portion of Allegan County, Michigan, with a small finger extending into the northwest corner of Van Buren County, Michigan.

(1) The western boundary is the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, extending from the Black River, at the City of South Haven, north to the Kalamazoo River.

(2) The northern boundary is the Kalamazoo River, extending easterly from Lake Michigan to 86°5' west longitude.

(3) The eastern boundary is the 86°5' west longitude meridian, extending from the Kalamazoo River to the intersection of the Middle Fork of the Black River.

(4) The southern boundary is the Middle Fork of the Black River extending westerly from 86°5' west longitude until it joins the Black River, continuing west along the Black River to the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

[T.D. ATF-91, 46 FR 46320, Sept. 18, 1981]

§ 9.34 Finger Lakes.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Finger Lakes."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Finger Lakes viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps scaled 1:250,000. They are entitled:

(1) "Rochester," Location diagram NK 18-1, 1961; and

(2) "Elmira," Location diagram NK 18-4, 1968.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Finger Lakes viticultural area, based on landmarks and points of reference found on the approved maps, are as follows:

(1) Starting at the most northwest point, the intersection of the Erie Canal and the north/south Conrail line south of the City of Rochester.

(2) Then east along the course of the Erie Canal approximately 56 miles (45 miles due east) to the intersection of New York State Highway 89 (NY-89).

(3) Then south on NY-89 four miles to the intersection of highway US-20.

(4) Then east on US-20 for 36 miles to the intersection of interstate 81 (I-81).

(5) Then south along I-81 for ten miles to NY-281.

(6) Then south along NY-281 for 20 miles around the western city limits of Cortland where NY-281 becomes NY-13.

(7) Then continuing southwest on NY-13 (through the cities of Dryden and Ithaca) approximately 36 miles to the intersection of NY-224.

(8) Then due west one mile to the southern boundary of Schuyler County.

(9) Then continuing west along this county line 20 miles to the community of Meads Creek.

(10) Then north along the Schuyler-Steuben county line four miles to the major east-west power line.

(11) Then west along the power line for eight miles to the intersection of NY-17 (four miles southeast of the community of Bath).

(12) Then northwest on NY-17 approximately nine miles to the intersection of I-390.

(13) Then northwest on I-390 for 21 miles to the intersection of NY-36.

(14) Then north for two miles through the community of Dansville to NY-63.

(15) Then northwest on NY-63 approximately 18 miles to the intersection of NY-39, just south of Genesco.

(16) Then north on NY-39 nine miles to the intersection where the west and north/south Conrail lines meet at the community of Avon.

(17) Then north along the north/south Conrail line for 15 miles to the beginning point at the intersection of the Erie Canal.

[T.D. ATF-113, 47 FR 38518, Sept. 1, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.35 Edna Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Edna Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Edna Valley viticultural area for four U.S.G.S. maps, They are titled:

(1) "San Luis Obispo Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series;

(2) "Lopez Mtn, Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series;

(3) "Pismo Beach Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series; and

(4) "Arroyo Grande NE Quadrangle, California—San Luis Obispo Co.," 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Edna Valley viticultural area is located in San Luis Obispo County, California. The beginning point is Cuesta Canyon County Park, located on U.S.G.S. map "San Luis Obispo Quadrangle" at the north end of Section 25, Township 30 South, Range 12 East.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs southwesterly along San

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Luis Obispo Creek to a point .7 mile southerly of the confluence with Dav-enport Creek;

(2) Thence due east to the intersec-tion with the 400-foot contour line of the northeastern flank of the San Luis Range;

(3) Thence in a generally easterly and then a southeasterly direction along this 400-foot contour line of the north-eastern flank of the San Luis Range, which forms the southwestern rim of Edna Valley, to the township line iden-tified as “T31S/T32S” on the U.S.G.S. map;

(4) Thence east along township line “T31S/T32S”, across Price Canyon to Tiber;

(5) Thence in a generally easterly di-rection along the 400-foot contour line of Tiber Canyon and the southern rim of Canada Verde, crossing Corbit Can-yon Road and continuing along the 400-foot contour line to longitude line 120°32’30”;

(6) Thence north along longitude line 120°32’30” to the 600-foot contour line of the southwestern flank of the Santa Lucia Mountain Range;

(7) Thence in a generally northwest-erly direction along the 600-foot con-tour line of the southwestern flank of the Santa Lucia Range to Cuesta Can-yon County Park, the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-101, 47 FR 20299, May 12, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§9.36 McDowell Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this sec-tion is “McDowell Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the McDowell Valley viticultural area is a USGS map. That map is titled: “Hopland Quadrangle California” 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* (1) Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 22 T13N R11W.

(2) Then southerly along the section line between Sections 22 and 21 ap-proximately 1700 feet to the intersec-tion of the section line and the ridge line (highest elevation line) between the McDowell Creek Valley and the Dooley Creek Valley.

(3) Then southeasterly along the ridge line (highest elevation line) to the intersection of the ridge line and the 1000-foot contour line in Section 27.

(4) Then southeasterly and on the McDowell Creek Valley side of the ridge along the 1000-foot contour line to the intersection of the 1000-foot con-tour line and the south section line of Section 27.

(5) Then easterly along the section line between Sections 27 and 34 and be-tween Sections 26 and 35 to the inter-section of the section line and the cen-terline of Younce Road.

(6) Then southeasterly and then northeasterly along Younce Road to the intersection of Younce Road and the section line between Sections 26 and 35.

(7) Then due north from the section line, across Coleman Creek approxi-mately 1250 feet, to the 1000-foot con-tour line.

(8) Then westerly and then mean-dering generally to the north and east along the 1000-foot contour line to the intersection of the 1000-foot contour line and section line between Sections 26 and 25.

(9) Then continuing along the 1000-foot countour line easterly and then northwesterly in Section 25 to the intersection of the 1000-foot contour line and the section line between Sec-tions 26 and 25.

(10) Then northerly along the 1000-foot contour line to the intersection of the 1000-foot contour line and the sec-tion line between Sections 23 and 24.

(11) Then northerly along the section line across State Highway 175 approxi-mately 1000 feet to the intersection of the section line and the 1000-foot con-tour line.

(12) Then generally to the northwest along the 1000-foot contour line through Sections 23 and 14 and into Section 15 to the intersection of the 1000-foot contour line and the flowline of an unnamed creek near the north-east corner of Section 15.

(13) Then southwesterly and down stream along the flowline of said unnamed creek and across Section 15, to the stream’s intersection with the section line between Sections 15 and 16.

(14) Then southerly along the section approximately 100 feet to the northwest corner of Section 22 and to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-97, 46 FR 59243, Dec. 4, 1981, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5956, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.37 California Shenandoah Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Shenandoah Valley" qualified by the word "California" in direct conjunction with the name "Shenandoah Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the California Shenandoah Valley viticultural area are two 1962 U.S.G.S. maps. The maps are titled: "Fiddletown Quadrangle California" 7.5 minute series and "Amador City Quadrangle California-Amador Co." 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Shenandoah Valley viticultural Area is located in portions of Amador and El Dorado Counties of California. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Beginning at the point where the Consumnes River meets Big Indian Creek.

(2) Then south, following Big Indian Creek, until Big Indian Creek meets the boundary between Sections 1 and 2 of Township 7 North Range 10 East.

(3) Then following this boundary south until it meets the Oleta (Fiddletown) Road.

(4) Then following the Oleta Road east until it meets the boundary between Sections 6 and 5 of Township 7 North Range 11 East.

(5) Then following that boundary north into Township 8 North Range 11 East, and continues north on the boundary between Sections 31 and 32 until this boundary meets Big Indian Creek.

(6) Then following Big Indian Creek in a northeasterly direction until Big Indian Creek meets the boundary between Sections 28 and 27 of Township 8 North Range 11 East.

(7) Then following this boundary north until it reaches the southeast corner of Section 21 of Township 8 North Range 11 East.

(8) The boundary then proceeds east, then north, then west along the boundary of the western half of Section 22 of Township 8 North Range 11 East to the intersection of Sections 16, 15, 21, and 22.

(9) Then proceeding north along the boundary line between Sections 16 and 15 of Township 8 North Range 11 East and continues north along the boundary of Sections 9 and 10 of Township 8 North Range 11 East to the intersection of Sections 9, 10, 3, and 4 of Township 8 North Range 11 East.

(10) Then proceeding west along the boundary of Sections 9 and 4.

(11) Then continuing west along the boundary of Sections 5 and 8 of Township 8 North Range 11 East to the Consumnes River.

(12) Then the boundary proceeds west along the Consumnes River to the point of the beginning.

[T.D. ATF-121, 47 FR 57696, Dec. 28, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5957, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.38 Cienega Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Cienega Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Cienega Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Hollister Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1971);

(2) "Tres Pinos Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1971);

(3) "Mt. Harlan Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968); and

(4) "Paicines Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Cienega Valley viticultural area is located in San Benito County, California. The beginning point is the Gaging Station, located on U.S.G.S. map "Paicines Quadrangle" in the southeast portion of Section 21, Township 14 South, Range 6 East.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the Pescadero Creek Bed in a southeasterly direction about 100 feet to the unimproved road and continues southwesterly on the unimproved road .5 mile to where it intersects with the south border of Township 14 South, Range 6 East, Section 21;

(2) Thence in a straight line to the southwest portion of Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 6 East, where the 1400-foot contour line intersects the south border of Section 28;

(3) Thence following the 1400-foot contour line through the following sections; Sections 28, 29, and 30, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 5 East; Sections 30, 19, 20, and returning to 19, Township 14 South, Range 6 East, to a point where the 1400-foot contour line intersects with the section line between Sections 19 and 18, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(4) Thence in a straight line due north to the intersection with the 1200-foot contour line in Section 18, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(5) Thence following the 1200-foot contour line in a generally northwesterly direction to where it intersects with the north boundary of Township 14 South, Range 5 East, Section 10; then following this boundary line in a northwesterly direction to where this boundary intersects with the 1600-foot contour line; thence following the 1600-foot contour line in a generally northerly direction to where it intersects with the unimproved road;

(6) Thence looping southward along the unimproved road and continuing on in an easterly direction past the designated "Spring" and then in a northeasterly direction parallel with the Gulch to the Vineyard School on Cienega Road; thence in a southeasterly direction on Cienega Road .4 mile to where the unimproved road intersects; thence traveling north and following the unimproved road in a northwesterly direction about 5. mile; then looping in an easterly direction .75 mile to the intersection of the unimproved road and branching in a southeasterly direction;

(7) Thence crossing Township 13 South to Township 14 South and following the unimproved road to the intersection of the western border of Township 14 South, Range 6 East, Section 6; thence south to the northwest corner of Section 7;

(8) Thence continuing in a straight diagonal line to the southeast corner of Township 14 South, Range 6 East, Section 7; thence from the southeast cor-

ner of Section 7 .25 mile west to where it intersects with an unimproved road;

(9) Thence following this unimproved road in a southeasterly direction to the Gaging Station, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-109, 47 FR 36126, Aug. 19, 1982]

§ 9.39 Paicines.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Paicines."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Paicines viticultural area are the three U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Tres Pinos Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1971);

(2) "Paicines Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968); and

(3) "Cherry Peak Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Paicines viticultural area is located in San Benito County, California. The beginning point is the northwestern-most point of the proposed area at Township 14 South, Range 6 East, Section 3, northwest corner, located on U.S.G.S. map "Tres Pinos Quadrangle."

(1) From the beginning point the boundary runs east along the north border of Sections 3, 2, and 1, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(2) Thence south along the east border of Section 1, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; thence east along the north border of Section 7, Township 14 South, Range 7 East; thence south along the east border of Section 7, Township 14 South, Range 7 East;

(3) Thence continuing south along the east border of Section 18, Township 14 South, Range 7 East; thence east along the north border of Section 20, Township 14 South, Range 7 East; thence south along the east border of Sections 20, 29 and 32, Township 14 South, Range 7 East;

(4) Thence continuing south along the east border of Section 5, Township 15 South, Range 7 East; thence south along the east border of Sections 8 and 17, Township 15 South, Range 7 East to latitude line 36°37'30";

(5) Thence west along latitude line 36°37'30" to the west border of Section 18, Township 15 South, Range 7 East;

(6) Thence north along the west border of Sections 18 and 7, Township 15

South, Range 7 East; thence west along the south border of Section 1, Township 15 South, Range 6 East; thence north along the west border of Section 1, Township 15 South, Range 6 East to the 800-foot elevation contour line and then in a generally northwest direction along this 800-foot contour line to where it intersects with the south border of Section 35, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(7) Thence west along the south border of Section 35, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; thence north along the east border of Section 34, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; thence in a northwest direction along the northeast border of Section 34, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; thence continuing in a northwest direction along the east border of Section 27, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(8) Thence continuing in a northwest direction to the northeast border of Section 22, Township 14 South, Range 6 East to where an unnamed, unimproved dirt road intersects the northeast border; thence east and then northwest along the unimproved dirt road to the intersection with the San Benito River; thence following the San Benito River and meandering north to the intersection with the east border of Section 4, Township 14 South, Range 6 East;

(9) Thence continuing north along the east border of Section 4, Township 14 South, Range 6 East to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-108, 47 FR 35481, Aug. 16, 1982]

§ 9.40 Leelanau Peninsula.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Leelanau Peninsula."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Leelanau Peninsula viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Empire Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series;

(2) "Maple City Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series;

(3) "Traverse City Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series; and

(4) "Northport Quadrangle, Michigan," 15 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Leelanau Peninsula viticultural area encompasses all

of Leelanau County, Michigan, excluding the offshore islands.

[T.D. ATF-99, 47 FR 13329, Mar. 30, 1982]

§ 9.41 Lancaster Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lancaster Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Lancaster Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Lancaster County, Pennsylvania", scaled 1:50,000, edition of 1977; and

(2) "Honey Brook Quadrangle", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955, photorevised 1969 and 1974.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Lancaster Valley viticultural area is located in Lancaster County and Chester County, Pennsylvania. The beginning point is where Pennsylvania Highway 23 crosses the Lancaster and Berks County boundary.

(1) Then in a southeasterly direction following the Lancaster County boundary for approximately 0.9 mile to the 500 foot contour line immediately south of the Conestoga River.

(2) Then following the 500 foot contour in a southwesterly direction to the Caernarvon-East Earl Township boundary.

(3) Then south approximately 0.1 mile following the Caernarvon-East Earl Township boundary to U.S. Highway 322.

(4) Then west following U.S. Highway 322 for approximately 1.7 miles to the electric transmission line between Fetterville and Cedar Grove School.

(5) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 5.2 miles to the intersection of Earl, Upper Leacock, and Leacock Townships at the Mill Creek.

(6) Then southeast following the boundary between Earl Township and Leacock Township to the point where Earl, East Earl, Salisbury, and Leacock Townships intersect.

(7) Then east in a straight line for approximately 4.8 miles to the point where the 500 foot contour line intersects Pequea Creek northwest of Mt. Pleasant School.

(8) Then following the 500 foot contour line past Cole Hill through the town of Gap and along Mine Ridge to the 76°07'30" west longitude line in Paradise Township.

(9) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 7.7 miles to the Boehm Church south of Willow Street.

(10) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 1.2 miles to the township school in West Willow.

(11) Then west in a straight line for 4.2 miles to the confluence of Stehman Run and the Conestoga River.

(12) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 0.5 mile to the confluence of Indian Run and Little Conestoga Creek.

(13) Then west following Indian Run for approximately 3.6 miles to the source of the more northerly branch.

(14) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 0.25 mile to the source of Wisslers Run.

(15) Then west following Wisslers Run downstream for approximately 0.7 mile to the 300 foot contour line.

(16) Then north following the 300 foot contour line to its intersection with Pennsylvania Highway 999 in Washington Boro.

(17) Then east following Pennsylvania Highway 999 to the school in Central Manor.

(18) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 2.7 miles to the point where the West Branch of the Little Conestoga Creek intersects with Pennsylvania Highway 462.

(19) Then west following Pennsylvania Highway 462 for approximately 1.5 miles to Strickler Run.

(20) Then following Strickler Run southwest to the Columbia municipal boundary.

(21) Then north following the eastern boundary of Columbia to Shawnee Run.

(22) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 5.8 miles to the intersection of Pennsylvania Highway 23 and Running Pump Road [unnamed on map] at elevation check point 436 near Centerville.

(23) Then east following Pennsylvania Highway 23 for approximately 0.5 mile to the 400 foot contour line.

(24) Then following the 400 foot contour line north around Chestnut Ridge, past Millers Run and continuing until

the 400 foot contour line intersects an unnamed stream.

(25) Then due south in a straight line for approximately 0.8 mile to Pennsylvania Highway 23.

(26) Then west following Pennsylvania Highway 23 to the intersection with Pennsylvania Highway 441 at Marietta.

(27) Then west following Pennsylvania Highway 441 to Pennsylvania Highway 241 near Bainbridge.

(28) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 5.5 miles to the point where the Consolidated Railroad Corporation crosses the West Donegal-Mount Joy Township boundary in Rheems.

(29) Then east in a straight line for approximately 3.3 miles to the Mt. Pleasant Church.

(30) Then east in a straight line for approximately 3.8 miles to the Erismans Church.

(31) Then east in a straight line for approximately 3.3 miles to the point where the 400 foot contour line crosses Pennsylvania Highway 72 south of Valley View.

(32) Then following the 400 foot contour line east to Pennsylvania Highway 501.

(33) Then east in a straight line for approximately 2.9 miles to the Union Meetinghouse.

(34) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 1.0 miles to the point where Pennsylvania Highway 272 (indicated as U.S. Highway 222 on the map) crosses Cocalico Creek (which forms the boundary between West Earl and Warwick Townships).

(35) Then northwest following the West Earl Township boundary to its intersection with U.S. Highway 322 southeast of Ephrata.

(36) Then east in a straight line for approximately 3.4 miles to the Lincoln Independence School.

(37) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 1.7 miles to the West Terre Hill School.

(38) Then east in a straight line for approximately 8.5 miles to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-102, 47 FR 20301, May 12, 1982]

§ 9.42 Cole Ranch.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Cole Ranch."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved map for the Cole Ranch viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. map entitled "Elledge Peak Quadrangle California—Mendocino County," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1958.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Cole Ranch viticultural area are located in Mendocino County California and are as follows:

(1) The point of beginning is the intersection of the 1480-foot-elevation contour line with the Boonville-Ukiah Cutoff Road near the southeast corner of section 13;

(2) The Boundary follows the 1480-foot-elevation contour line southerly, then easterly, within section 24, then easterly and northwesterly within section 19 to its first intersection with this section line. The boundary proceeds due west on the north section line of section 19 until it intersects with the Boonville-Ukiah Cutoff Road;

(3) The boundary follows this road northwesterly to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-130, 48 FR 16248, Apr. 15, 1983]

§ 9.43 Rocky Knob.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Rocky Knob."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Rocky Knob viticultural area are two 1968 U.S.G.S. maps. The maps are entitled: "Willis Quadrangle Virginia" 7.5 minute series and "Woolwine Quadrangle Virginia" 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Rocky Knob viticultural area is located in Floyd and Patrick Counties in southern Virginia. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Virginia State Route Nos. 776 and 779 at Connors Grove.

(2) Then follow State Route No. 779 south and east to the Blue Ridge Parkway.

(3) Then south on the parkway to its first intersection with State Route No. 758.

(4) Then follow State Route No. 758 east to the intersection of State Route No. 726 at the southern boundary of the Rocky Knob Recreation Area.

(5) Then follow the boundary of the Rocky Knob Recreation Area south then in a northeastern direction to where the boundary first intersects State Route No. 8.

(6) Then from that point at State Route No. 8, proceed northeast in a straight line to State Route No. 719 and Widgeon Creek at a point about 0.7 of a mile west of the intersection of State Route Nos. 719 and 710.

(7) Then proceed northwest in a straight line to the intersection with State Route No. 710 and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

(8) Then follow the Parkway southwest to the intersection with State Route No. 726.

(9) Then turn right on State Route No. 726 and proceed 0.6 of a mile to a roadway at the 3308 elevation point on the map.

(10) Then from that point, proceed west in a straight line back to the starting point at Connors Grove.

[T.D. ATF-124, 48 FR 1293, Jan. 12, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5957, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.44 Solano County Green Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Green Valley" qualified by the words "Solano County" in direct conjunction with the name "Green Valley." On a label the words "Solano County" may be reduced in type size to the minimum allowed in 27 CFR 4.38(b).

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Green Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Mt. George Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1968); and

(2) "Cordelia Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Green Valley viticultural area is located in Solano County, California. The beginning point is the intersection of the township line identified as T6N/T5N with the westernmost point of the Solano County/Napa County line on the north border of Section 4, located on U.S.G.S. map "Mt. George Quadrangle."

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(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs in a southerly direction along the Napa/Solano County border to State Road 12;

(2) Thence east along State Road 12 to where it intersects with Interstate 80;

(3) Thence southwest on Interstate 80 to where it intersects with the Southern Pacific Railroad track;

(4) Thence in an easterly direction along the Southern Pacific Railroad track to where it intersects with range line "R3W/R2W";

(5) Thence due north on range line "R3W/R2W" to where it intersects with the Solano County/Napa County line;

(6) Thence due west along the Solano County/Napa County line to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-122, 47 FR 37922, Dec. 29, 1982]

§ 9.45 Suisun Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Suisun Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Suisun Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Mt. George Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1968);

(2) "Fairfield North Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1973);

(3) "Fairfield South Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1968); and

(4) "Cordelia Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series (1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Suisun Valley viticultural area is located in Solano County, California. The beginning point is the intersection of the Southern Pacific Railroad track with range line "R3W/R2W" in the town of Cordelia, located on U.S.G.S. map "Cordelia Quadrangle."

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs northeast in a straight line to the intersection of Ledgewood Creek with township line "T5N/T4N";

(2) Thence in a straight line in a northeast direction to Bench Mark (BM) 19 located in the town of Fairfield;

(3) Thence in a straight line due north to Soda Springs Creek;

(4) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to the extreme

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southeast corner of Napa County located just south of Section 34, Township 6 North, Range 2 West;

(5) Thence due west along the Napa/Solano County border to where it intersects with range line "R3W/R2W";

(6) Thence due south along range line "R3W/R2W" to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-117, 47 FR 52997, Nov, 24, 1982]

§ 9.46 Livermore Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Livermore Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Livermore Valley viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled.

(1) "Dublin Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1980);

(2) "Livermore Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1973);

(3) "La Costa Valley Quadrangle, California—Alameda Co.," 7.5 minute series (1968);

(4) "Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle, California—Alameda Co.," 7.5 minute series (1971);

(5) "Altamont Quadrangle, California—Alameda Co.," 7.5 minute series (1968);

(6) "Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968);

(7) "Tassajara Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series (1968);

(c) *Boundaries.* The Livermore Valley viticultural area is located in Alameda County, California. The beginning point is Bench Mark (BM) 425 located along the Alameda County/Contra Costa County line in the top portion of U.S.G.S. map "Dublin Quadrangle."

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs in a southeasterly direction along an unnamed road which crosses Interstate 580 and turns into Foothill Road;

(2) Thence continuing along Foothill Road in a southeasterly direction to the intersection of Castlewood Drive which is located directly east of the Castlewood Country Club;

(3) Thence east on Castlewood Drive to Bench Mark (BM) 333;

(4) Thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to VABM Vern (1264) located on U.S.G.S. map "Livermore Quadrangle";

(5) Thence continuing in a southeasterly direction in a straight line to Bench Mark (BM) 580, located in the northeast corner of U.S.G.S. map "La Costa Valley Quadrangle";

(6) Thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the northeast corner of Section 15, located in the northwest portion of U.S.G.S. map "Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle";

(7) Thence south to the southeast corner of Section 15, then east on the south border of Section 14, then south along the west boundary of Section 24;

(8) Thence east on the south border of Sections 24 and 19 to the southwest corner of Section 20;

(9) Thence north along the east boundaries of Sections 19, 18, 7, 6, 31, 30, 19, 18, 7, 6, 31, 30, 19 and 18 located on U.S.G.S. maps "Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle," "Altamont Quadrangle," and "Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle";

(10) Thence west along the northern boundaries of Sections 18, 13, 14, 15, and 16 to where the northern boundary line of Section 16 intersects with the Alameda County/Contra Costa County line, located in the southeast corner of U.S.G.S. map "Tassajara Quadrangle";

(11) Thence in a southwesterly direction along the Alameda County/Contra Costa County line to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-112, 47 FR 38520, Sept. 1, 1982]

§ 9.47 Hudson River Region.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Hudson River Region."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundaries of Hudson River Region viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps, as follows:

(1) Albany (NK 18-6), scale of 1:250,000 series;

(2) Hartford (NK 18-9), scale of 1:250,000 series;

(3) Scranton (NK 18-8), scale of 1:250,000 series;

(4) Binghamton (NK 18-5), scale of 1:250,000 series.

(c) *Boundary.* The Hudson River Region viticultural area is located in New York State. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the point where N.Y. Route 15 (Merritt Parkway) crosses the New York-Connecticut state line.

(2) The boundary proceeds northerly along the New York-Connecticut state line and the New York-Massachusetts state line to the northeast corner of Columbia County, New York.

(3) The boundary proceeds westerly along the Columbia County-Rensselaer County line to the Columbia County-Greene County line in the Hudson River.

(4) The boundary proceeds southerly along the Columbia County-Greene County line in the Hudson River to the northeast corner of Ulster County.

(5) The boundary proceeds westerly along the Ulster County-Greene County line to N.Y. Route 214.

(6) The boundary proceeds southerly along the eastern side of N.Y. Route 214 to the junction with N.Y. Route 28 in Phoenicia.

(7) The boundary proceeds southerly along the eastern side of N.Y. Route 28 to the junction with N.Y. Route 28A.

(8) The boundary proceeds southerly along the eastern side of N.Y. Route 28A to the intersection with the secondary, hard surface, southbound road leading toward Samsonville.

(9) The boundary proceeds southerly along the eastern side of this southbound road through Samsonville, Tabbasco, Mombaccus, Fantinekill, and Pataukunk to the junction with U.S. Route 209.

(10) The boundary proceeds southerly along the eastern side of U.S. Route 209 to the New York-Pennsylvania state line in the Delaware River.

(11) The boundary proceeds easterly along the Delaware River to the New York-New Jersey state line.

(12) The boundary proceeds easterly along the New York-New Jersey state line to N.Y. Route 17.

(13) The boundary proceeds northerly along the western side of N.Y. Route 17 to the junction with Interstate Route 287.

(14) The boundary proceeds easterly along the northern side of Interstate Route 287 to the junction with N.Y. Route 15.

(15) The boundary proceeds easterly along the northern side of N.Y. Route 15 to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-105, 47 FR 24294, June 4, 1982]

§ 9.48 Monticello.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Monticello."

(b) *Approved maps.* Approved maps for the Monticello viticultural area are three 1971 U.S.G.S. maps titled:

(1) Charlottesville Quadrangle, Virginia: 1:250,000 minute series;

(2) Roanoke Quadrangle, Virginia: 1:250,000 minute series; and

(3) Washington, DC: 1:250,000 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* (1) From Norwood, Virginia, following the Tye River west and northwest until it intersects with the eastern boundary of the George Washington National Forest;

(2) Following this boundary northeast to Virginia Rt. 664;

(3) Then west following Rt. 664 to its intersection with the Nelson County line;

(4) Then northeast along the Nelson County line to its intersection with the Albemarle County line at Jarman Gap;

(5) From this point continuing northeast along the eastern boundary of the Shenandoah National Park to its intersection with the northern Albemarle County line;

(6) Continuing northeast along the Greene County line to its intersection with Virginia Rt. 33;

(7) Follow Virginia Rt. 33 east to the intersection of Virginia Rt. 230 at Stanardsville;

(8) Follow Virginia Rt. 230 north to the Greene County line (the Conway River);

(9) Following the Greene County line (Conway River which becomes the Rapidan River) southeast to its intersection with the Orange County line;

(10) Following the Orange County line (Rapidan River) east and northeast to its confluence with the Mountain Run River;

(11) Then following the Mountain Run River southwest to its intersection with Virginia Rt. 20;

(12) Continuing southwest along Rt. 20 to the corporate limits of the town of Orange;

(13) Following southwest the corporate limit line to its intersection with U.S. Rt. 15;

(14) Continuing southwest on Rt. 15 to its intersection with Virginia Rt. 231 in the town of Gordonsville;

(15) Then southwest along Rt. 231 to its intersection with the Albemarle County line.

(16) Continuing southwest along the county line to its intersection with the James River;

(17) Then following the James River to its confluence with the Tye River at Norwood, Virginia, the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-164, 49 FR 2758, Jan. 23, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5957, Feb. 27, 1987; T.D. ATF-255, 52 FR 23652, June 24, 1987]

§ 9.49 Central Delaware Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Central Delaware Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Central Delaware Valley viticultural area are nine U.S.G.S. maps in the 7.5 minute series (topographic). They are titled:

(1) Bloomsbury Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1955 (photorevised 1970).

(2) Riegelsville Quadrangle, Pennsylvania-New Jersey, 1956 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(3) Frenchtown Quadrangle, Pennsylvania-New Jersey, 1955 (photorevised 1970).

(4) Lumberville Quadrangle, Pennsylvania-New Jersey, 1955 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(5) Stockton Quadrangle, New Jersey-Pennsylvania, 1954 (photorevised 1970).

(6) Hopewell Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1954 (photorevised 1970).

(7) Buckingham Quadrangle, Pennsylvania-Bucks Co., 1953 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(8) Lambertville Quadrangle, Pennsylvania-New Jersey, 1953 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(9) Pennington Quadrangle, New Jersey-Pennsylvania 1954 (photorevised 1970).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Central Delaware Valley viticultural area is located in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The starting point of the following boundary description is the summit of Strawberry Hill, which is located in New Jersey near the Delaware

River about one mile northwest of Titusville, at the southern end of the Central Delaware Valley viticultural area. The starting point is found on the Lambertville Quadrangle map.

(2) *Boundary Description:* (i) From the summit of Strawberry Hill (475 feet) in a straight line to the summit of Mt. Canoe (428 feet—on the Pennington Quadrangle map).

(ii) From there due east to Mercer County Route 579 (Bear Tavern Road) about .2 mile south of Ackors Corner.

(iii) Then northward along Mercer 579 to Harbourton.

(iv) From there northwestward along Route 3 (Mount Airy-Harbourton Road) to the 2nd English Presbyterian Church in Mount Airy (on the Stockton Quadrangle map).

(v) From there along Old York Road northward to Benchmark 157 on U.S. Route 202.

(vi) From there westward along Queen Road and northwestward along Mount Airy Road to Dilts Corner.

(vii) From there northwestward along Dilts Corner Road to Sandy Ridge Church.

(viii) From there northwestward via Cemetary Road to Benchmark 305.

(ix) From there northward along Covered Bridge Road to Green Sergeant Covered Bridge.

(x) From there generally westward along Sanford Road to its intersection with Route 519 about one mile north of Rosemont.

(xi) From there northward along Route 519 (via Kingwood, Barbertown and Baptistown) to Palmyra (on the Frenchtown Quadrangle map).

(xii) From the intersection in Palmyra, in a straight line northward to the 487 ft. elevation point near Nishisakawick Creek.

(xiii) From there in a straight line northwestward to Benchmark 787 on Rt. 579 (a secondary hard surface highway, unnamed on the map).

(xiv) From there northward along Route 579 to Benchmark 905 (on the Bloomsbury Quadrangle map).

(xv) From there in a straight line westward to the 952 ft. summit of Musconetcong Mountain (on the Frenchtown Quadrangle map).

(xvi) From there in a straight line southwestward to the 836 ft. summit of

Musconetcong Mountain (on the Riegelsville Quadrangle map).

(xvii) From there in straight lines connecting the 838 ft., 839 ft., 707 ft., and 386 ft. summits of Musconetcong Mountain.

(xviii) From the 386 ft. summit of Musconetcong Mountain in a straight line across the Delaware River to the intersection of Routes 611 and 212.

(xix) From there along Route 212 to the intersection with the lane going up Mine Hill.

(xx) From there in a straight line to the summit of Mine Hill (488 feet).

(xxi) From there in a straight line southwestward to the 522 ft. summit elevation point.

(xxii) From there southeastward to the summit of Chestnut Hill (743 feet).

(xxiii) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 347 ft. summit elevation point (located south of Kintnersville near Benchmark 173, about .1 mile west of Route 611).

(xxiv) From there in a straight line eastward to the summit of Coffman Hill (826 feet).

(xxv) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 628 ft. summit elevation point (about .3 mile north of Camp Davis).

(xxvi) From there in a straight line southeastward to the point where Bridgeton, Nockamixon, and Tinicum Townships meet (on the Frenchtown Quadrangle map).

(xxvii) From there in a straight line southward to the intersection of Slant Hill Road (Covered Bridge Road) and Stump Road in Smiths Corner (on the Lumberville Quadrangle map).

(xxviii) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 472 ft. elevation point near Rocky Ridge School.

(xxix) From there southeastward in a straight line to the 522 ft. elevation point on Plumstead Hill.

(xxx) From there in a straight line to the 482 ft. elevation point about .7 mile northwest of Lahaska.

(xxxi) From there in a straight line southeastward to the 352 ft. elevation point approximately .6 mile northeast of Lahaska.

(xxxii) From there in a straight line to the point where a power transmission line crosses the 400 ft. contour line on the south side of Solebury

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Mountain (on the Lambertville Quadrangle map).

(xxxiii) From there in a straight line to the tower on Bowman Hill in Washington Crossing State Park.

(xxxiv) From there in a straight line across the Delaware River to the starting point, the summit of Strawberry Hill (475 feet).

[T.D. ATF-168, 49 FR 10117, Mar. 19, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.50 Temecula.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Temecula."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Temecula viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

(1) Wildomar, California, dated 1953, photorevised 1973;

(2) Fallbrook, California, dated 1968;

(3) Murrieta, California, dated 1953, photorevised 1979;

(4) Temecula, California, dated 1968, photorevised 1975;

(5) Pechanga, California, dated 1968;

(6) Sage, California, dated 1954;

(7) Bachelor Mountain, California, dated 1953, photorevised 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The Temecula viticultural area is located in Riverside County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the northernmost point of the Santa Rosa Land Grant where the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary intersects the easternmost point of the Cleveland National Forest boundary.

(2) The boundary follows the Cleveland National Forest boundary southwesterly to the point where it converges with the Riverside County-San Diego County line.

(3) The boundary follows the Riverside County-San Diego County line southwesterly, then southeasterly to the point where the Riverside County-San Diego County line diverges southward and the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary continues southeasterly.

(4) The boundary follows the Santa Rosa Land Grant boundary southeasterly, then northeasterly, to its inter-

section with the Temecula Land Grant boundary.

(5) The boundary follows the Temecula Land Grant boundary southeasterly, then northeasterly, to its intersection with the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary.

(6) The boundary follows the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary southeasterly to its intersection with the boundary of that portion of the Pechanga Indian Reservation which, until 1907, was Lot "E" of the Little Temecula Land Grant.

(7) The boundary follows the Pechanga Indian Reservation boundary southeasterly, then northeasterly (including that portion of the Pechanga Indian Reservation in the approved viticultural area) to the point at which it rejoins the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary.

(8) The boundary follows the Little Temecula Land Grant boundary northeasterly to its intersection with the Pauba Land Grant boundary.

(9) The boundary follows the Pauba Land Grant boundary southeasterly, then northeasterly, to the north-south section line dividing Section 23 from Section 24 in Township 8 South, Range 2 West.

(10) The boundary follows this section line south to the 1500-foot contour line.

(11) The boundary follows the 1500-foot contour line easterly to the range line dividing Range 2 West from Range 1 West.

(12) The boundary follows this range line north, across California State Highway 71/79, to the 1400-foot contour line of Oak Mountain.

(13) The boundary follows the 1400-foot contour line around Oak Mountain to its intersection with the 117°00' West longitude meridian.

(14) The boundary follows the 117°00' West longitude meridian north to its intersection with the Pauba Land Grant boundary.

(15) The boundary follows the Pauba Land Grant boundary northwesterly, then west, then south, then west, to Warren Road (which coincides with the range line dividing Range 1 West from Range 2 West).

(16) The boundary follows Warren Road north to an unnamed east-west,

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light-duty, hard or improved surface road (which coincides with the section line dividing Section 12 from Section 13 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West).

(17) The boundary follows this road west to the north-south section line dividing Section 13 from Section 14 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West.

(18) The boundary follows this section line south to its intersection with Buck Road (which coincides with the east-west section line on the southern edge of Section 14 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West).

(19) The boundary follows Buck Road west to the point where it diverges northwesterly from the section line on the southern edge of Section 14 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West.

(20) The boundary follows this section line west, along the southern edges of Sections 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Township 7 South, Range 2 West, to Tualota Creek.

(21) The boundary follows Tualota Creek southerly to Santa Gertrudis Creek.

(22) The boundary follows Santa Gertrudis Creek southwesterly to Murrieta Creek.

(23) The boundary proceeds northwesterly along the westernmost branches of Murrieta Creek to its intersection with Hayes Avenue, northwest of Murrieta, California.

(24) The boundary follows Hayes Avenue northwesterly, approximately 4,000 feet, to its terminus at an unnamed, unimproved, fair or dry weather road.

(25) The boundary follows this road southwesterly to Murrieta Creek.

(26) The boundary proceeds northwesterly along the westernmost branches of Murrieta Creek to its intersection with Orange Street in Wildomar, California.

(27) From the intersection of Murrieta Creek and Orange Street in Wildomar, California, the boundary proceeds in a straight line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-188, 49 FR 42566, Oct. 23, 1984; 49 FR 43455, Oct. 29, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-221, 51 FR 750, Jan. 8, 1986; T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.51 Isle St. George.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Isle St. George."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved map for determining the boundary of the Isle St. George viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. quadrangle map, "Put-in-Bay, Ohio", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1969.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Isle St. George viticultural area is located entirely within Ottawa County, Ohio. The boundary of the Isle St. George viticultural area is the shoreline of the island named "North Bass Island" on the "Put-in-Bay, Ohio" U.S.G.S. map, and the viticultural area comprises the entire island.

[T.D. ATF-110, 47 FR 36421, Aug. 20, 1982]

§ 9.52 Chalk Hill.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Chalk Hill."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Chalk Hill viticultural area are the U.S.G.S. topographic maps titled:

"Mark West Springs Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series, 1958; and,

"Healdsburg Quadrangle, California", 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Chalk Hill viticultural area is located near the town of Windsor in Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point on the south line of Section 2, Township 8 North (T. 8 N.), Range 9 West (R. 9 W.) at the intersection of Arata Lane and Redwood Highway (a.k.a. Old Highway 101), on the "Healdsburg Quadrangle" map, the boundary proceeds—

(1) Southeasterly along Redwood Highway through Section 11, T. 8 N., R. 9 W., to the point of intersection with Windsor River Road;

(2) Then westerly along Windsor River Road on the south boundary of Section 11, T. 8 N., R. 9 W., to the point of intersection with Starr Road;

(3) The southerly along Starr Road to the point of intersection with the south line of Section 14, T. 8 N., R. 9 W.;

(4) Then easterly along the south line of Sections 14 and 13, T. 8 N., R. 9 W. and Section 18, T. 8 N., R. 8 W., to the point of intersection with the Redwood Highway;

(5) Then southeasterly along the Redwood Highway to the intersection with an unnamed road that intersects the Redwood Highway at a right angle from the northeast near the southwest corner of Section 28 near Mark West Creek, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.;

(6) Then northeast approximately 500 feet along the unnamed road to its intersection with the Pacific Gas and Electric power transmission line;

(7) Then northeast approximately 1,000 feet along the power transmission line (paralleling the unnamed road) to the point where the power transmission line turns in a northerly direction;

(8) Then in a northerly direction along the power transmission line to the point of its intersection with the south line of Section 17, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.;

(9) Then east along the south line of Sections 17, 16 and 15, T. 8 N., R. 8 W. to the point of intersection with Mark West Road on the “Mark West Quadrangle Map”;

(10) Then northerly for approximately 1.3 miles along Mark West Road (which becomes Porter Creek Road), then northeasterly for approximately 1.7 miles on Porter Creek Road to its intersection with the unnamed medium duty road that parallels Porter Creek in Section 12, T. 8 N., R. 8 W.; then northeasterly on the Franz Valley Road over the Tarwater Grade and continuing along the Franz Valley Road for approximately 3 miles to its intersection with Franz Creek (approximately 2,000 feet west of the range line common to R. 7 W. and R. 8 W. in T. 9 N. and approximately 1,150 feet north of the north line of Section 25, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.);

(11) Then westerly along Franz Creek to its point of intersection with the east line of Section 21, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(12) Then southerly along the east line of Section 21 to the southeast corner thereof;

(13) Then southerly, approximately 0.08 mile, along the west line of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W., to the point at

which an unnamed unimproved road which parallels the south bank of Martin Creek intersects the west line of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(14) Then southeasterly, approximately 1.07 miles, along said road to the point at which the road is crossed by the east line of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(15) Then southerly, approximately 0.65 mile, along the east lines of sections 27 and 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W., to the point in the northeast corner of section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. where the north fork of Barnes Creek intersects such line in section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(16) Then continuing along the north fork of Barnes Creek, approximately 0.5 mile, in a generally westerly direction to a small dwelling at the eastern terminus of an unnamed unimproved road (known locally as the access to the Shurtleff Ranch) in section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(17) Then continuing in a generally westerly direction, approximately 1.4 miles, along the unnamed unimproved road (known locally as the access to the Shurtleff Ranch) to its intersection with an unnamed unimproved road (known locally as Spurgeon Road) in section 33, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. on the Healdsburg, California, Quadrangle Map;

(18) Then westerly, approximately 0.45 mile, along the unnamed unimproved road (known locally as Spurgeon Road) to the point where the road intersects Chalk Hill Road in section 32, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(19) Then in a generally northwesterly direction, approximately 1.3 miles, along Chalk Hill Road to the point where Chalk Hill Road crosses Brooks Creek in section 29, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(20) Then north in a straight line, approximately 0.2 mile, to the top of a peak identified as Chalk Hill;

(21) Then west-northwesterly in a straight line to the confluence of Brooks Creek and the Russian River;

(22) Then westerly along the Russian River to the point of intersection with the range line common to R. 8 W. and R. 9 W. in T. 9 N.;

(23) Then southwesterly in a straight line to the point of a hill identified as having an elevation of 737 feet;

(24) Then south-southwesterly in a straight line to the point at the easterly terminus of Reiman Road;

(25) Then southwesterly in a straight line to the point at the intersection of the township line common to T. 8 N. and T. 9 N. in R. 9 W. and the frontage road (a.k.a. Los Amigos Road) for U.S. Highway 101;

(26) Then west approximately 3,000 feet along the township line common to T. 8 N. and T. 9 N. in R. 9 W.;

(27) Then southerly for approximately 2,000 feet in a straight line to the point of intersection with an unnamed stream drainage;

(28) Then east in a straight line to the point of intersection with Eastside Road;

(29) Then northeasterly along Eastside Road to the point of intersection with Redwood Highway;

(30) Then southeasterly along Redwood Highway to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-155, 48 FR 48812, Oct. 21, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-272, 53 FR 17023, May 13, 1988]

§ 9.53 Alexander Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Alexander Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Alexander Valley viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. maps entitled:

(1) "Mark West Springs Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1958;

(2) "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1959;

(3) "Jimtown Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(4) "Geyserville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(5) "Healdsburg Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955;

(6) "Asti Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1959 (Photorevised 1978); and

(7) "Cloverdale Quadrangle, California," 7.5 minute series, 1960.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Alexander Valley viticultural area is located in northeastern Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point at the north-

east corner of Section 32, Township 12 North (T. 12 N.), Range 10 West (R. 10 W.), on the Asti Quadrangle map, the boundary runs—

(1) West along the north line of Sections 32 and 31, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., and Sections 36, 35, and 34, T. 12 N., R. 11 W., to the northwest corner of Section 34, on the Cloverdale Quadrangle map;

(2) Then south along the west line of Section 34 to the southwest corner thereof;

(3) Then east southeasterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 2, T. 11 N., R. 11 W.;

(4) Then south southeasterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 24, T. 11 N., R. 11 W.;

(5) Then southeasterly in a straight line across sections 30, 31 and 32, T. 11 N., R. 10 W., to the point at 38°45' N. latitude and 123°00' E. longitude in section 5, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(6) Then easterly in a straight line along latitude 38 degrees 45 minutes to the point of intersection with the east line of Section 4, T. 10 N., R. 10 W., on the Geyserville Quadrangle map;

(7) Then southeasterly 5,850 feet in a straight line to the southwest corner of Section 3, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(8) Then southerly along the west line of Section 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(9) Then S. 74 degrees, E. 2,800 feet in a straight line to the northeasterly tip of a small lake;

(10) Then N. 57 degrees, E. 2,300 feet in a straight line to the southeast corner of Section 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(11) Then S. 16 degrees, E. 1,800 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 664 feet;

(12) Then S. 55 degrees, E. 7,900 feet in a straight line to the most northerly point on the northeasterly line of "Olive Hill" Cemetery, lying on the easterly side of a light-duty road identified as Canyon Road;

(13) Then southeasterly along the northeasterly line of "Olive Hill" cemetery to most easterly point thereon;

(14) Then southerly 3,000 feet along the meanders of the west fork of Wood Creek to the point lying 400 feet north of the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(15) Then southerly 400 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak

identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(16) Then S. 50½ degrees, E. 15,200 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Lytton Creek with the township line common to T. 9 N. and T. 10 N. in R. 9 W.;

(17) Then southerly along the meanders of Lytton Creek to the point of intersection with a light-duty road identified as Lytton Springs Road in T. 9 N., R. 9 W.;

(18) Then easterly along Lytton Springs Road to the point of intersection with a heavy-duty road identified as U.S. Highway 101 (a.k.a. Redwood Highway), on the Jimtown Quadrangle map;

(19) Then southerly along U.S. Highway 101 to the point of intersection with an unnamed light-duty road (known locally as Chiquita Road), on the Geyserville Quadrangle map;

(20) Then easterly along the unnamed light-duty road to the point of intersection with an unnamed heavy-duty road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue), on the Jimtown Quadrangle map;

(21) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 11,000 feet to the 991-foot peak of Fitch Mountain;

(22) Then east southeasterly approximately 7,000 feet in a straight line to the peak identified as having an elevation of 857 feet;

(23) Then east southeasterly approximately 1,750 feet to the peak identified as Black Peak;

(24) Then southeasterly approximately 7,333 feet to the peak identified as having an elevation of 672 feet;

(25) Then northeasterly approximately 5,000 feet in a straight line to the point of confluence of Brooks Creek with the Russian River in T. 9 N., R. 8 W., on the Healdsburg Quadrangle map;

(26) Then east-southeasterly 2,400 feet in a straight line to the top of a peak identified as Chalk Hill;

(27) Then south from said peak, in a straight line, approximately 0.2 mile to the point where Chalk Hill Road crosses Brooks Creek (on the Healdsburg Quadrangle map);

(28) Then southeasterly, approximately 1.3 miles, along the roadbed of Chalk Hill Road to the point near the confluence of Brooks Creek and Barnes

Creek where Chalk Hill Road intersects an unnamed unimproved road (known locally as Spurgeon Road) that parallels Barnes Creek in section 32, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(29) Then easterly, approximately 0.45 mile, along said road (known locally as Spurgeon Road) to the point where the road is intersected by an unnamed unimproved road (known locally as the access to the Shurtleff Ranch) in section 33, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(30) Then continuing along the unnamed unimproved road (known locally as the access to the Shurtleff Ranch), approximately 1.33 miles, in a generally easterly direction, to the eastern terminus of said road at a small dwelling along the north fork of Barnes Creek in section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. on the Mark West Springs, California, Quadrangle map;

(31) Then easterly along the north fork of Barnes Creek, approximately 0.5 mile, to the point in the northeast corner of section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. where the north fork of Barnes Creek intersects the east line of section 34, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(32) Then north, approximately 0.65 mile, along the east lines of sections 34 and 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W., to the point at which an unnamed unimproved road which parallels the south bank of Martin Creek intersects the eastern border of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(33) Then in a generally northwesterly direction, approximately 1.07 miles, along said road to the point at which the road is crossed by the west line of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(34) Then north, approximately 0.08 mile, along the west line of section 27, T. 9 N., R. 8 W., to the southeast corner of section 21, T. 9 N., R. 8 W.;

(35) Then northerly along the east line of Sections 21, 16, and 9, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. to the northeast corner of Section 9, on the Mount St. Helena Quadrangle map;

(36) Then westerly along the north line of Section 9 to the northwest corner thereof, on the Jimtown Quadrangle map;

(37) Then northerly along the western lines of section 4, of T. 9 N., R. 8 W., and sections 33, 28, 21, 16, and 9 of T. 10 N., R. 8 W.;

(38) Then westerly along the northern lines of section 8 and 7, T. 10 N., R. 8 W. and section 12, T. 10 N., R. 9 W. to the southeastern corner of section 2, T. 10 N., R. 9 W.;

(39) Then northwesterly in a straight line to the eastern line of section 3 at 38 degrees 45 minutes latitude, T. 10 N., R. 9 W.;

(40) Then westerly along latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes to the point lying at 122 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds longitude;

(41) Then northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 4, T. 11 N., R. 10 W., on the Asti, Quadrangle map;

(42) Then northeasterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 34, T. 12 N., R. 10 W.;

(43) Then north along the east boundary of section 34, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., to the northeast corner of section 34, T. 12 N., R. 10 W.;

(44) Then west along the north boundaries of sections 34 and 33, T. 12 N., R. 10 W., to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-187, 49 FR 42724, Oct. 24, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-233, 51 FR 30354, Aug. 26, 1986; T.D. ATF-272, 53 FR 17025, May 13, 1988; T.D. ATF-300, 55 FR 32402, Aug. 9, 1990]

§ 9.54 Santa Ynez Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Santa Ynez Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Santa Ynez Valley viticultural area are 12 U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Figueria Mountain, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959;

(2) "Foxen Canyon, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;

(3) "Lake Cachuma, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959;

(4) "Lompoc, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959 (photorevised 1974);

(5) "Lompoc Hills, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959;

(6) "Los Alamos, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959;

(7) "Los Olivos, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959 (photorevised 1974);

(8) "Santa Rosa Hills, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959;

(9) "Santa Ynez, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959 (photorevised 1974);

(10) "Solvang, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959 (photorevised 1974);

(11) "Zaca Creek, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1959; and

(12) "Zaca Lake, Cal.", 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Santa Ynez Valley viticultural area is located within Santa Barbara County, California. The beginning point is found on the "Los Alamos, California" U.S.G.S. map where California Highway 246 (indicated as Highway 150 on the Los Alamos map) intersects with the 120°22'30" longitude line.

(1) Then north following the 120°22'30" longitude line to Cebada Canyon Road.

(2) Then northeast following Cebada Canyon Road and an unnamed jeep trail to the northern boundary of Section 9, T. 7 N., R. 33 W.

(3) Then east following the northern boundaries of Sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 7, and 8 to the northeast corner of Section 8, T. 7 N., R. 33 W.

(4) Then south following the eastern boundaries of Sections 8 and 17 to the intersection with the boundary dividing the La Laguna and San Carlos de Jonata Land Grants.

(5) Then east following the boundary between the La Laguna and the San Carlos de Jonata Land Grants to the intersection with Canada de Santa Ynez.

(6) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 3.6 miles to Benchmark 947 at U.S. Highway 101.

(7) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 2.6 miles to the southwest corner of the La Zaca Land Grant.

(8) Then following the boundary of the La Zaca Land Grant north, then east to its northeast corner.

(9) Then east in a straight line for approximately 2.0 miles to the point of intersection of the La Laguna and Sisquoc Land Grants with the Los Padres National Forest.

(10) Then following the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest south, east, and south until it intersects with the eastern boundary of Section 29, T. 7 N., R. 29 W.

(11) Then south following the eastern boundaries of Sections 29, 32, 5, 8, and

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17 to the boundary of the Cachuma Recreation Area at Bitt Benchmark 1074.

(12) Then following the boundary of the Cachuma Recreation Area west and south to the point of intersection with the Los Padres National Forest.

(13) Then south and west following the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest to its intersection with the Las Cruces Land Grant at the southwest corner of Section 12, T. 5 N., R. 32 W.

(14) Then north following the boundary of the Las Cruces Land Grant to the southeast corner of Section 26, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

(15) Then west following the southern boundaries of Sections 26, 27, 28, and 29 to the intersection with the northern boundary of the San Julian Land Grant at the southwestern corner of Section 29, T. 6 N., R. 32 W.

(16) Then northwest following the boundary of the San Julian Land Grant to its intersection with the 120°22'30" longitude line.

(17) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 3.2 miles to the point where Santa Rosa Road intersects Salsipuedes Creek.

(18) Then following Salsipuedes Creek downstream to the point of confluence with the Santa Ynez River.

(19) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.4 miles to an unnamed hill, elevation 597 feet.

(20) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.7 miles to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-132, 48 FR 16252, Apr. 15, 1983]

§ 9.55 Bell Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Bell Mountain."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Bell Mountain viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. map, titled: Willow City Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1967.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Bell Mountain viticultural area is located in Gillespie County, Texas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the summit of Bell Mountain (1,956 feet).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the starting point, the boundary proceeds

due southward for exactly one half mile;

(ii) Then southeastward in a straight line to the intersection of Willow City Loop Road with an unnamed unimproved road, where marked with an elevation of 1,773 feet;

(iii) Then generally southward along Willow City Loop Road (a light-duty road) to Willow City.

(iv) Then continuing southward and westward along the same light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,664 feet;

(v) Then continuing westward along the light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,702 feet;

(vi) Then turning southward along the light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,736 feet;

(vii) Then turning westward along the light-duty road to the intersection having an elevation of 1,784 feet;

(viii) Then turning southward and then westward, following the light-duty road to its intersection with Texas Highway 16, where marked with an elevation of 1,792 feet;

(ix) Then due westward to the longitude line 98° 45';

(x) Then northward along that longitude line to a point due west of an unnamed peak with an elevation of 1,784 feet;

(xi) Then due eastward to the summit of that unnamed peak;

(xii) Then in a straight line eastward to the intersection of an unnamed unimproved road with Texas Highway 16, where marked with an elevation of 1,822 feet;

(xiii) Then following that unnamed road, taking the right-hand fork at an intersection, to a point due west of the summit of Bell Mountain;

(xiv) Then due eastward to the summit of Bell Mountain.

[T.D. ATF-238, 51 FR 36400, Oct. 10, 1986]

§ 9.56 San Lucas.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "San Lucas."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of San Lucas viticultural area are the following four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 7.5 minute series:

San Lucas, CA, 1949, photorevised 1979,
Natrass Valley, CA, 1967,
San Ardo, CA, 1967, and,
Espinosa Canyon, CA, 1949, photorevised 1979.

(c) *Boundary.* The San Lucas viticultural area is located in Monterey County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

Beginning on the "San Lucas Quadrangle" map at the northwest corner of section 5 in Township 21 South, Range 9 East, the boundary proceeds northeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.35 mile to the 630-foot promontory in section 32, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;

(1) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.6 mile to the 499-foot promontory in the southwest corner of section 33, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.;

(2) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 847-foot promontory in section 3, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "Natrass Valley Quadrangle" map;

(3) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to the 828-foot promontory in section 14, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "San Ardo Quadrangle" map;

(4) Then east southeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.3 miles to the 868-foot promontory in section 13, T. 21 S., R. 9 E.;

(5) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.94 mile to the 911-foot promontory in section 19, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(6) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 1.28 miles to the 1,042-foot promontory in section 20, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(7) Then east northeasterly in a straight line approximately 1.28 miles to the 998-foot promontory in southeast corner of section 16, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(8) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 2.24 miles to the 1,219-foot promontory near the east boundary of section 28, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(9) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.5 miles to the 937-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(10) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.34 mile to the 833-foot promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(11) Then south southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 886-foot "Rosenberg" promontory in section 32, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.;

(12) Then south southeasterly approximately 1.1 miles to the 781-foot promontory in section 5, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(13) Then southeasterly in a straight line approximately 0.7 mile to the 767-foot promontory in section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(14) Then southerly in a straight line approximately 0.5 mile to the 647-foot promontory along the south boundary of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(15) Then southwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.67 miles to the 835-foot promontory in section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.;

(16) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the 1,230-foot promontory in section 24, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(17) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.4 miles to the 1,149-foot promontory in section 14, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(18) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.57 mile to the 1,128-foot promontory in section 11, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(19) Then west southwesterly in a straight line approximately 0.58 mile to the 1,220-foot promontory near the north boundary of section 15, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(20) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.33 miles to the 1,071-foot promontory in the northwest corner of section 9, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.;

(21) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 2.82 miles to the 1,004-foot promontory in section 31, T. 21 S., R. 9 E., on the "Espinosa Canyon Quadrangle" map;

(22) Then north northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.32 miles to the 882-foot promontory in section 25, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(23) Then northwesterly in a straight line approximately 1.05 miles to the 788-foot promontory in section 23, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(24) Then northerly in a straight line approximately 1.54 miles to the 601-foot promontory in section 13, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.;

(25) Then northeasterly in a straight line approximately 3.2 miles to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-248, 52 FR 2945, Jan. 29, 1987]

§ 9.57 Sonoma County Green Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Green Valley" qualified by the words "Sonoma County" in direct conjunction with the name "Green Valley." On a label the words "Sonoma County" may be reduced in type size to the minimum allowed in 27 CFR 4.38(b).

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Green Valley viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Sebastopol Quadrangle, California—Sonoma Co.", 7.5 minute series (1954, photorevised 1980);

(2) "Camp Meeker Quadrangle, California—Sonoma Co.", 7.5 minute series (1954, photorevised 1971); and

(3) "Guerneville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma Co.", 7.5 minute series (1955).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Green Valley viticultural area is located in Sonoma County, California. The beginning

point is located in the northeastern portion of the “Camp Meeker Quadrangle” map where the line separating Section 31 from section 32, in Township 8 North (T.8N.), Range 9 West (R.9W.) intersects River Road.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs south along the line separating Section 31 from Section 32, continuing south along Covey Road (shown on the map as an unnamed, light-duty road) to the town of Forestville where Covey Road intersects with State Highway 116 (Gravenstein Highway).

(2) Thence east along State Highway 116 until it turns in a southeasterly direction and then proceeding along State Highway 116 in a southeasterly direction until the point at which State Highway 116 intersects State Highway 12 in the town of Sebastopol (located on the “Sebastopol Quadrangle” map);

(3) Thence in a southwesterly direction on State Highway 12 through the town of Sebastopol;

(4) Thence in a westerly direction on State Highway 12, which becomes Bodega Road, until Bodega Road intersects with Pleasant Hill Road;

(5) Thence in a southerly direction on Pleasant Hill Road until it intersects with Water Trough Road;

(6) Thence westerly and then northwesterly on Water Trough Road until it intersects with Gold Ridge Road;

(7) Thence in a southwesterly, northwesterly, and then a northeasterly direction along Gold Ridge Road until it intersects with Bodega Road;

(8) Thence in a southwesterly direction along Bodega Road until Bodega Road intersects with Jonive Road in Township 6 North (T.6N.), Range 9 West (R.9W.) located in the southeast portion of U.S.G.S. map “Camp Meeker Quadrangle”;

(9) Thence proceeding in a northwesterly direction on Jonive Road until it intersects Occidental Road;

(10) Thence proceeding on Occidental Road in a northwesterly direction until Occidental Road intersects the west border of Section 35;

(11) Thence proceeding due north along the west borders of Sections 35, 26, 23, and 14 to the northwest corner of Section 14;

(12) Thence in an easterly direction along the north border of Section 14 to the northeast corner of Section 14;

(13) Thence north along the west borders of Sections 12, 1, and 36 to the northwest corner of Section 36 located in the extreme southern portion of the “Guerneville Quadrangle” map;

(14) Thence in an easterly direction along the north border of Section 36 until it intersects with River Road;

(15) Thence in a southeasterly direction along River Road to the point of beginning located on the “Camp Meeker Quadrangle” map.

[T.D. ATF-161, 48 FR 52579, Nov. 21, 1983]

§ 9.58 Carmel Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Carmel Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Carmel Valley viticultural area are five U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Mt. Carmel, Calif., dated 1956;
- (2) Carmel Valley, Calif., dated 1956;
- (3) Ventana Cones, Calif., dated 1956;
- (4) Chews Ridge, Calif., dated 1956;

and

- (5) Rana Creek, Calif., dated 1956.

(c) *Boundary.* The Carmel Valley viticultural area is located in Monterey County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the northeast corner of Section 5 in Township 17 South, Range 2 East.

(2) The boundary follows the Los Laureles Land Grant boundary south, then easterly, to the north-south section line dividing Section 9 from Section 10 in Township 17 South, Range 2 East.

(3) The boundary follows this section line south to the southwest corner of Section 22 in Township 17 South, Range 2 East.

(4) From this point, the boundary follows section lines in Township 17 South, Range 2 East:

- (i) To the southeast corner of Section 22,
- (ii) To the southwest corner of Section 26,
- (iii) To the southeast corner of Section 26,

(iv) To the southwest corner of Section 36.

(5) From this point, the boundary follows the Los Padres National Forest boundary east, then south, then east to the southwest corner of Section 9 in Township 18 South, Range 3 East.

(6) The boundary follows the section line east to the southeast corner of the same section, where the section line rejoins the Los Padres National Forest boundary.

(7) The boundary follows the Los Padres National Forest boundary to the north-south section line dividing Section 11 from Section 12 in Township 18 South, Range 3 East.

(8) The boundary follows this section line north to the township line dividing Township 17 South from Township 18 South.

(9) The boundary follows this township line west to the north-south section line dividing Section 34 from Section 35 in Township 17 South, Range 3 East.

(10) The boundary follows this section line north to the Los Tularcitos Land Grant boundary.

(11) The boundary follows the Los Tularcitos Land Grant boundary northwesterly to the Carmel River.

(12) The boundary follows the Carmel River northerly to the Los Tularcitos Land Grant boundary.

(13) The boundary follows the Los Tularcitos Land Grant boundary northeasterly to the unsurveyed township line (approximate location denoted by a line of red dashes) dividing Township 16 South from Township 17 South.

(14) The boundary follows the unsurveyed township line west to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-119, 47 FR 55916, Dec. 14, 1982]

§ 9.59 Arroyo Seco.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Arroyo Seco."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Arroyo Seco viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Greenfield, California," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1956;

(2) "Paraiso Springs, California," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1956;

(3) "Soledad, California," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955; and

(4) "Sycamore Flat, California," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1956 (photoinspected 1972).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Arroyo Seco viticultural area is located in Monterey County, California. The beginning point is found on the "Sycamore Flat" U.S.G.S. map at the junction of Arroyo Seco Road and the Carmel Valley Road (indicated as the Jamesburg Road on the map).

(1) Then east following Arroyo Seco Road to the southwest corner of Section 22, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(2) Then east following the southern boundaries of Sections 22, 23, 24, 19, and 20 to the southeastern corner of Section 20, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(3) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.3 miles to the summit of Pettits Peak.

(4) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to the point where the 400' contour line intersects the northern boundary of Section 14, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(5) Then east following the 400' contour line to a point immediately west of the Reservoir within the Posa de los Ositos Land Grant.

(6) Then following the ridge line in a northeasterly direction for approximately 7.5 miles to U.S. Highway 101 at the intersection of Underwood Road.

(7) Then east following Underwood Road to its intersection with the Posa de los Ositos Land Grant.

(8) Then north following the boundary of the Posa de los Ositos Land Grant to the west bank of the Salinas River.

(9) Then northwest following the west bank of the Salinas River to the southern boundary of Section 17, T. 18 S., R. 7 E.

(10) Then due west for approximately 2.0 miles following the southern boundary of Section 17, and continuing to U.S. Highway 101.

(11) Then following U.S. Highway 101 in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Paraiso Road.

(12) Then south following Paraiso Road to the intersection with Clark Road.

(13) Then south in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to the northeast corner of Section 5, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(14) Then due south following the eastern boundaries of Sections 5, 8, and 17, to Arroyo Seco Road.

(15) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 1.0 mile to Bench Mark 673.

(16) Then west in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to Bench Mark 649.

(17) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 0.2 mile to the northeast corner of Section 23, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(18) Then west following the northern boundaries of Section 23 and 22 to the northwest corner of Section 22, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(19) Then south in a straight line for approximately 1.0 mile to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-131, 48 FR 16246, Apr. 15, 1983]

§ 9.60 Shenandoah Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Shenandoah Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Shenandoah Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. Eastern United States 1:250,000 scale maps. The maps are titled: Roanoke (1971), Charlottesville (1956, with a revision in 1965), Cumberland (1956, revised 1969) and Baltimore (1957, revised 1978).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Shenandoah Valley Viticultural area is located in Frederick, Clarke, Warren, Shenandoah, Page, Rockingham, Augusta, Rockbridge, Botetourt, and Amherst Counties in Virginia, and Berkeley and Jefferson Counties in West Virginia. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) The boundary line starts at the point of the intersection of the Potomac River and the Virginia-West Virginia State line approximately eight miles east of Charlestown, West Virginia.

(2) Then the boundary proceeds southwesterly approximately 14.8 miles along the State line, which essentially follows the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, to its intersection with the

western border line of Clarke County, Virginia.

(3) Then the boundary continues approximately 13.8 miles southwesterly along the county line and the crest of the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the western boundary line of Warren County, Virginia.

(4) Then the boundary continues approximately 15 miles along the Warren County line to its intersection with the Skyline Drive.

(5) Then the boundary continues approximately 71 miles in a southwesterly direction along the Skyline Drive and the Blue Ridge to its intersection with the Blue Ridge Parkway.

(6) Then the boundary continues approximately 53 miles in a southeasterly direction along the Blue Ridge Parkway to its intersection with the James River.

(7) Then the boundary proceeds approximately 44 miles along the James River in a west-northwesterly direction to its intersection with the northwest boundary line of the Jefferson National Forest near Eagle Rock.

(8) Then the boundary proceeds approximately 10.5 miles in a northeasterly direction along the Jefferson National Forest line and along the crest of North Mountain to its intersection with the western boundary line of Rockbridge County.

(9) Then the boundary continues approximately 23 miles along the county line in the same northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

(10) Then the boundary continues approximately 23 miles along the railroad between the Great North Mountain and the Little North Mountain to its intersection with the southeastern boundary line of the George Washington National Forest at Buffalo Gap.

(11) Then the boundary continues approximately 81 miles northeasterly along the George Washington National Forest Line to the Vertical Control Station, (elevation 1883), on the crest of Little North Mountain approximately 3 miles west of Van Buren Furnace.

(12) Then the boundary line continues approximately 53 miles northeasterly

along the crest of Little North Mountain to its intersection with the Potomac River in Fort Frederick State Park.

(13) Then the boundary continues approximately 47.4 miles southeasterly along the Potomac River to the beginning point at that Rivers intersection with the boundary line between West Virginia and Virginia.

[T.D. ATF-120, 47 FR 57698, Dec. 28, 1982, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.61 El Dorado.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "El Dorado."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved U.S.G.S. topographic maps (7.5 series; quadrangles) showing the boundaries of the El Dorado viticultural area, including quadrangles showing the area within the boundaries, are as follows:

- (1) "Pilot Hill, California," 1954 (photorevised 1973);
- (2) "Auburn, California," 1953 (photorevised 1973);
- (3) "Greenwood, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (4) "Georgetown, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (5) "Foresthill, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (6) "Michigan Bluff, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);
- (7) "Tunnel Hill, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);
- (8) "Slate Mountain, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);
- (9) "Pollock Pines, California," 1950 (photorevised 1973);
- (10) "Stump Spring, California," 1951 (photorevised 1973);
- (11) "Caldor, California," 1951 (photorevised 1973);
- (12) "Omo Ranch, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);
- (13) "Aukum, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);
- (14) "Fiddletown, California," 1949;
- (15) "Latrobe, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (16) "Shingle Springs, California," 1949;
- (17) "Coloma, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);
- (18) "Garden Valley, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(19) "Placerville, California," 1949 (photorevised 1973);

(20) "Camino, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(21) "Sly Park, California," 1952 (photorevised 1973);

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the El Dorado viticultural area which is located in El Dorado County, California, are as follows:

(1) The beginning point of the boundaries is the intersection of the North Fork of the American River (also the boundary line between El Dorado and Placer Counties) and the township line "T. 11 N./T. 12 N." ("Pilot Hill" Quadrangle);

(2) Thence northeast along the North Fork of the American River to its divergence with the Middle Fork of the American River, continuing then, following the Middle Fork of the American River to its intersection with the Rubicon River which continues as the boundary line between El Dorado and Placer Counties ("Auburn," "Greenwood," "Georgetown," "Foresthill," and "Michigan Bluff" Quadrangles);

(3) Thence southeast along the Rubicon River to its intersection with the range line "R. 11 E./R. 12 E." ("Tunnel Hill" Quadrangle);

(4) Thence south along the range line through T. 13 N. and T. 12 N., to its intersection with the township line "T. 12 N./T. 11 N." ("Tunnel Hill" and "Slate Mountain" Quadrangles);

(5) Thence east along the range line to its intersection with the range line "R. 12 E./R. 13 E." ("Slate Mountains" and "Pollock Pines" Quadrangles);

(6) Thence south along the range line to its intersection with the township line "T. 11 N./T. 10 N." ("Pollock Pines" Quadrangle);

(7) Thence east along the township line to its intersection with the range line "R. 13 E./R. 14 E." ("Pollock Pines" and "Stump Spring" Quadrangles);

(8) Thence south along the range line through T. 10 N., T. 9 N., and T. 8 N. to its intersection with the South Fork of the Cosumnes River (also the boundary line between El Dorado and Amador Counties) ("Stump Spring" and "Caldor" Quadrangles);

(9) Thence west and northwest along the South Fork of the Cosumnes River

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to its intersection with range line "R. 11 E./R. 10 E." ("Caldor," "Omo Ranch," "Aukum," and "Fiddletown" Quadrangles);

(10) Thence north along the range line to its intersection with the township line "T. 8 N./T. 9 N." ("Fiddletown" Quadrangle);

(11) Thence west along the township line to its intersection with range line "R. 10 E./R. 9 E." ("Fiddletown" and "Latrobe" Quadrangles);

(12) Thence north along the range line to its intersection with U.S. Route 50;

(13) Thence west along U.S. Route 50 to its intersection with Cameron Park Drive;

(14) Thence north along Cameron Park Drive to its intersection with Green Valley Road;

(15) Thence east along Green Valley Road to its intersection with range line R.10 E/ R.9 E;

(16) Thence north along the range line to its intersection with the township line T.10 N./ T.11 N;

(17) Thence east along the township line approximately 4,000 feet to its intersection with the range line "R. 9 E./R. 10 E." ("Coloma" Quadrangle);

(18) Thence north on the range line to its intersection with the township line "T. 11 N./T. 12 N." ("Coloma" Quadrangle); and

(19) Thence west along the township line to the point of beginning ("Coloma" and "Pilot Hill" Quadrangles).

[T.D. ATF-152, 48 FR 46520, Oct. 13, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-254, 52 FR 23651, June 24, 1987]

§9.62 Loramie Creek.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Loramie Creek."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved map for the Loramie Creek viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. map entitled "Fort Loramie Quadrangle, Ohio—Shelby Co.," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1961 (photoinspired 1973).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Loramie Creek viticultural area is located entirely within Shelby County, Ohio. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) From the beginning point of the boundary at the intersection of State

Route 47 and Wright-Puthoff Road, the boundary runs southward on Wright-Puthoff Road for a distance of 1½ miles to the intersection of the Wright-Puthoff Road with Consolidated Railroad Corporation (indicated on the U.S.G.S. map as New York Central Railroad);

(2) Then along the Consolidated Railroad Corporation right-of-way in a southwesterly direction for a distance of 2½ miles to the intersection of the Consolidated Railroad Corporation right-of-way with Loramie Creek;

(3) Then upstream along Loramie Creek in a northwesterly direction for a distance of approximately 3½ miles to the intersection of Loramie Creek and State Route 47;

(4) Then eastward on State Route 47 for a distance of approximately 4½ miles to the beginning point of State Route 47 and Wright-Puthoff Road.

[T.D. ATF-118, 47 FR 53356, Nov. 26, 1982]

§9.63 Linganore.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Linganore."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Linganore viticultural area are five U.S.G.S topographic maps. They are—

(1) "Walkersville Quadrangle, Maryland—Frederick Co.," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1979);

(2) "Libertytown Quadrangle, Maryland", 7.5 minute series, 1944 (Photorevised 1971);

(3) "Damascus Quadrangle, Maryland", 7.5 minute series, 1944 (Photorevised 1979);

(4) "Winfield Quadrangle, Maryland", 7.5 minute series, 1950 (Photorevised 1979); and

(5) "Union Bridge Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Linganore viticultural area is located in north central Maryland and encompasses parts of Frederick and Carroll Counties. From the beginning point lying at the confluence of Linganore Creek and the Monocacy River, on the Walkersville Quadrangle map, the boundary runs—

(1) South-southeasterly 5,000 feet in a straight line to the point lying approximately 1,000 feet south of Interstate Highway 70 at the intersection of two unnamed light duty roads in the town of Bartonsville;

(2) Then east-southeasterly 15,500 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Mussetter Road and latitude line 39 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds;

(3) Then east-northeasterly 8,125 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Mill Road and State Highway 144;

(4) Then easterly along State Highway 144 on the Walkersville Quadrangle, Libertytown Quadrangle, and Damascus Quadrangle maps to the point of intersection with State Highway 27, approximately midway between the towns of Ridgeville and Parrsville, on the Damascus Quadrangle map;

(5) Then northeasterly along State Highway 27 on the Damascus Quadrangle, Libertytown Quadrangle, and Winfield Quadrangle maps to the point of intersection with State Highway 26 in the town of Taylorsville on the Winfield Quadrangle map;

(6) Then northerly 2,750 feet in a straight line to the point on a hill identified as having an elevation of 850 feet;

(7) Then northwesterly 21,000 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of State Highway 31 and latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes on the Libertytown Quadrangle and Union Bridge Quadrangle maps;

(8) Then westerly 15,625 feet along latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes to the point of intersection with Copper Mine Road;

(9) Then northwesterly along Copper Mine Road on the Union Bridge Quadrangle map to the point of intersection with longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes;

(10) Then southerly 5,250 feet along longitude line 77 degrees 15 minutes to the point of intersection with latitude line 39 degrees 30 minutes on the Union Bridge Quadrangle and Walkersville Quadrangle maps;

(11) Then southwesterly 46,750 feet in a straight line on the Walkersville Quadrangle map to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-140, 48 FR 37374, Aug. 18, 1983]

§ 9.64 Dry Creek Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Dry Creek Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Dry Creek Valley viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographic maps. They are—

(1) "Geyserville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(2) "Jimtown Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(3) "Healdsburg Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1980);

(4) "Guerneville Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1955;

(5) "Cazadero Quadrangle, California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1978; and

(6) "Warm Springs Dam Quadrangle (formerly 'Skaggs Springs Quadrangle'), California—Sonoma County," 7.5 minute series, 1978.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Dry Creek Valley viticultural area is located in north central Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point lying at the intersection of latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes and the east line of Section 4, Township 10 North (T. 10 N.), Range 10 West (R. 10 W.) on the "Geyserville Quadrangle" map, the boundary runs—

(1) Southeasterly in a straight line to the northeast corner of Section 9, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(2) Then southerly along the east line of Section 9 to the southeast corner thereof;

(3) Then S. 74 degrees, E. 2,800 feet in a straight line to the northeasterly tip of a small unnamed lake;

(4) Then N. 57 degrees, E. 2,300 feet in a straight line to the southeast corner of Section 10, T. 10 N., R. 10 W.;

(5) Then S. 16 degrees, E. 1,800 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 664 feet;

(6) Then S. 55 degrees, E. 7,900 feet in a straight line to the most northerly point on the northeasterly line of "Olive Hill" cemetery lying on the easterly side of Canyon Road;

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(7) Then southeasterly along the northeasterly line of “Olive Hill” cemetery to the most easterly point thereon;

(8) Then S. 2 degrees, E. 3,100 feet in a straight line to the point in the westerly fork of Wood Creek lying at the westerly terminus of a dirt road;

(9) Then southerly 3,000 feet along the west fork of Wood Creek to the point lying 400 feet north of the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(10) Then southerly 400 feet in a straight line to the point on a peak identified as having an elevation of 781 feet;

(11) Then S. 50½ degrees, E. 15,500 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Lytton Creek and the township line common to T. 9 N. and T. 10 N. in R. 9 W.;

(12) Then southerly along the meanders of Lytton Creek to the point of intersection with Lytton Springs Road in T. 9 N., R. 9 W.;

(13) Then easterly along Lytton Springs Road to the point of intersection with U.S. Highway 101 (a.k.a. Redwood Highway) on the “Jimtown Quadrangle” map;

(14) Then southerly along U.S. Highway 101 to the point of intersection with an unnamed light duty road (known locally as Chiquita Road) on the “Geyserville Quadrangle” map;

(15) Then easterly along the unnamed light duty road to the point of intersection with an unnamed heavy duty road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue) on the “Jimtown Quadrangle” map;

(16) Then southerly along the unnamed heavy duty road through the town of Healdsburg to the point of intersection with the Russian River on the “Healdsburg Quadrangle” map;

(17) Then southerly along the meanders of the Russian River to the confluence of Dry Creek;

(18) Then west-southwesterly 1,300 feet in a straight line to an unnamed light duty road (known locally as Foreman Lane);

(19) Then westerly along the unnamed light duty road, crossing West Dry Creek Road and passing Felta School, to the point of intersection with Felta Creek on the “Guerneville Quadrangle” map;

(20) Then southwesterly 18,000 feet along the meanders of Felta Creek to the point lying at the intersection of three springs in T. 8 N., R. 10 W., approximately 300 feet east from the word “Springs”;

(21) Then S. 58 degrees, W. 15,000 feet in a straight line to the southwest corner of Section 9, T. 8 N., R. 10 W.;

(22) Then northerly along the west line of Sections 9 and 4, T. 8 N., R. 10 W., continuing along the west line of Section 33, T. 9 N., R. 10 W. to the northwest corner thereof;

(23) Then westerly along the south line of Sections 29 and 30, T. 9 N., R. 10 W. to the southwest corner of Section 30 on the “Cazadero Quadrangle” map;

(24) Then northerly along the west line of Sections 30 and 19, T. 9 N., R. 10 W. to the northwest corner of Section 19;

(25) Then westerly along the south line of Section 13, T. 9 N., R. 11 W. to the southwest corner thereof;

(26) Then southwesterly 14,200 feet in a straight line to the northeast corner of Section 20, T. 9 N., R. 11 W.;

(27) Then westerly along the north line of Section 20 to the northwest corner thereof;

(28) Then northerly along the east line of Sections 18, 7, and 6, T. 9 N., R. 11 W., continuing along the east line of Sections 31, 30, 19, 18, 7, and 6, T. 10 N., R. 11 W. to the point of intersection with latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes on the “Warm Springs Dam Quadrangle” map; and

(29) Then easterly along latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes to the point of beginning on the “Geyserville Quadrangle” map.

[T.D. ATF-137, 48 FR 35397, Aug. 4, 1983]

§ 9.65 North Fork of Roanoke.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “North Fork of Roanoke.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the North Fork of Roanoke viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. Virginia, 7.5 minute series maps. They are:

- (1) McDonalds Mill Quadrangle, 1965;
- (2) Glenvar Quadrangle, 1965;
- (3) Elliston Quadrangle, 1965;
- (4) Ironto Quadrangle, 1965;
- (5) Blacksburg Quadrangle, 1965; and

(6) Newport Quadrangle, 1965.

(c) *Boundaries.* The North Fork of Roanoke viticultural area is located in parts of Roanoke and Montgomery Counties in southern Virginia.

(1) The point of the beginning is in the north at the intersection of State Routes 785 and 697 in Roanoke County.

(2) Then the boundary follows State Route 697 northeast over Crawford Ridge to the intersection at State Route 624.

(3) Then the boundary turns southwest on State Route 624 along the boundary of the Jefferson National Forest and then continues across the Montgomery County line to U.S. 460 (business).

(4) Then the boundary follows U.S. Route 460 (business) south through the town of Blacksburg.

(5) Then the boundary continues on U.S. Route 460 (bypass) to the intersection of U.S. Route 460 East, where it turns east for approximately one mile to the intersection of U.S. Interstate Highway 81 at Interchange 37.

(6) Then the boundary continues northeast on Interstate Highway 81 to its intersection with State Route 603 at interchange 38.

(7) Then the boundary continues northwest on State Route 603 to its intersection with State Route 629.

(8) Then the boundary follows State Route 629 (which later becomes State Route 622 north of Brandshaw Creek) 2 miles across the Roanoke County line to where it intersects the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company right-of-way.

(9) Then the boundary turns northwest along the C & P right-of-way over Pearis Mountain to the point where the right-of-way intersects State Route 785, one quarter mile northeast of the intersections of State Routes 785 and 697.

(10) Then the boundary follows State Route 784 back to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-129, 48 FR 16250, Apr. 15, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5958, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.66 Russian River Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Russian River Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Russian River Valley viticultural area are the 1954 U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series maps titled:

"Healdsburg Quadrangle, California"
 "Guerneville Quadrangle, California"
 "Cazadero Quadrangle, California"
 "Duncans Mills Quadrangle, California"
 "Camp Meeker Quadrangle, California"
 "Valley Ford Quadrangle, California"
 "Sebastopol Quadrangle, California"
 "Santa Rosa Quadrangle, California"
 "Mark West Springs Quadrangle, California"
 "Jimtown Quadrangle, California"

(c) *Boundaries.* The Russian River Valley viticultural area is located in Sonoma County, California.

(1) Starting point Healdsburg map-Healdsburg Avenue Bridge over the Russian River at Healdsburg. Proceed south along Russian River to the point where Russian River and Dry Creek converge, from this point proceed west in a straight line to Forman Lane.

(2) Proceed west along Foreman Lane to where it crosses Westside Road and becomes Felta School Road.

(3) Proceed west on Felta School Road to the point where it crosses Felta Creek.

(4) Proceed 18000' up Felta Creek to its headwaters as shown on the *Guerneville*, map as "Springs."

(5) Proceed southwest in a straight line 58 degrees W 27000' to an intersection with Hulbert Creek on the Cazadero map.

(6) Proceed south and southeast along Hulbert Creek to the point where it intersects California Hwy 116 on the Duncan Mills map.

(7) Proceed in a westerly direction along California Hwy 116 to Monte Rio where it intersects the Bohemian Hwy.

(8) Proceed southeast along the Bohemian Hwy onto the Camp Meeker Map and then the Valley Ford map to the town of Freestone where it intersects the Bodega Road.

(9) Proceed northeast along the Bodega Road onto the Sebastopol map to the city of Sebastopol where it becomes California Hwy 12 then northeast along California Hwy 12 to its intersection with Wright Road.

(10) Proceed north along Wright Road to where it becomes Fulton Road and into the town Fulton to where it intersects River Road.

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(11) Proceed east along River Road to its intersection with Mark West Springs Road.

(12) Proceed north east along Mark West Springs Road through the *Santa Rosa* map and onto the *Mark West* map to where it becomes Porter Creek Road and onto its intersection with Franz Valley Road.

(13) Proceed in a northerly direction along Franz Vally Road to the northerly most crossing of Franz Creek.

(14) Proceed west along Franz Creek until it intersects the line separating Section 21 and Section 22.

(15) Proceed south on this line separating Section 21 and 22 to the corner common to Section 21 and 22 and Section 27 and 28.

(16) Proceed west from the common corner of Section 21 and 22 and 27 and 28 and in a straight line to the peak of Chalk Hill on the *Healdsburg* map.

(17) Proceed west from the peak of Chalk Hill in a straight line to the point where Brooks Creek joins the Russian River.

(18) Proceed north west in a straight line 8000' to a peak marked 772' elv. on the *Jimtown* map.

(19) Proceed north west in a straight line from hill top 772' elv. to hill top 596' elv.

(20) Proceed north west in a straight line from hill top 596' elv. to hill top 516' elv.

(21) Proceed north west in a straight line from hill top 516' elv. to hill top 530' elv.

(22) Proceed west in a straight line from hill top 530' elv. to hill top 447' elv.

(23) Proceed west in a straight line from hill top 447' elv. to the point where Alexander Valley Road meets Healdsburg Avenue.

(24) Proceed south along Healdsburg Avenue through the city of Healdsburg on the *Healdsburg* map to the point where it crosses the Russian River at the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-159, 48 FR 48813, Oct. 21, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.67 Catoctin.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Catoctin."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Catoctin viticultural area are 12 U.S.G.S. maps in the scale 1:24,000. They are—

(1) "Point of Rocks Quadrangle, Maryland—Virginia," 7.5 minute series, 1970;

(2) "Buckeystown Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1952 (Photorevised 1971);

(3) "Frederick Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1980);

(4) "Catoctin Furnace Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1979);

(5) "Blue Ridge Summit Quadrangle, Maryland—Pennsylvania," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971);

(6) "Emmitsburg Quadrangle, Maryland—Pennsylvania," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971);

(7) "Smithsburg Quadrangle, Maryland—Pennsylvania," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971);

(8) "Myersville Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971);

(9) "Funkstown Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (Photorevised 1971);

(10) "Keedysville Quadrangle, Maryland—West Virginia," 7.5 minute series, 1978;

(11) "Harpers Ferry Quadrangle, Virginia—Maryland—West Virginia," 7.5 minute series, 1969; and

(12) "Charles Town Quadrangle, West Virginia—Virginia—Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1978;

(13) "Middletown Quadrangle, Maryland," 7.5 minute series, 1953 (photorevised 1979);

(c) *Boundaries.* The Catoctin viticultural area is located in western Maryland and encompasses parts of Frederick and Washington Counties. From the beginning point at the point where U.S. Highway 15 crosses the Potomac River and enters the land mass of Maryland on the "Point of Rocks Quadrangle" map, the boundary runs—

(1) Northerly 1,100 feet in a straight line to the point of intersection with a 500-foot contour line;

(2) Then northeasterly along the meanders of the 500-foot contour line on the "Point of Rocks Quadrangle,"

“Buckeystown Quadrangle,” “Fredrick Quadrangle,” “Catoclin Furnace Quadrangle,” “Blue Ridge Summit Quadrangle,” and “Emmitsburg Quadrangle” maps to the point of intersection with the Maryland—Pennsylvania State line on the “Emmitsburg Quadrangle” map;

(3) Then west along the Maryland—Pennsylvania State line on the “Emmitsburg Quadrangle,” “Blue Ridge Summit Quadrangle,” and “Smithsburg Quadrangle” maps to the point of intersection with the first 800-foot contour line lying west of South Mountain on the “Smithsburg Quadrangle” map;

(4) Then southwesterly along the meanders of the 800-foot contour line on the “Smithsburg Quadrangle,” “Myersville Quadrangle,” “Funkstown Quadrangle,” and “Keedysville Quadrangle” maps to the point of intersection with an unnamed light duty road (known locally as Clevelandville Road) north of the town of Clevelandville on the “Keedysville Quadrangle” map;

(5) Then southerly along the unnamed light duty road to the point of intersection with Reno Monument Road;

(6) Then southwesterly 13,500 feet in a straight line to the point lying at the intersection of Highway 67 and Millbrook Road;

(7) Then westerly along Millbrook Road to the point of intersection with Mount Briar Road;

(8) Then northerly along Mount Briar Road to the point of intersection with a 500-foot contour line;

(9) Then northerly along the 500-foot contour line to the point of intersection with Red Hill Road;

(10) Then southerly along the 500-foot contour line to the point of intersection with Porterstown Road;

(11) Then south-southwesterly 29,000 feet in a straight line to the most eastern point on the boundary line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park lying north of the town of Dargan;

(12) Then southwesterly 7,500 feet in a straight line to the point of the “Harpers Ferry Quadrangle” map lying approximately 600 feet northwest of Manidokan Camp at the confluence of

an unnamed stream and the Potomac River; and

(13) Then easterly along the meanders of the Potomac River on the “Harpers Ferry Quadrangle,” “Charles Town Quadrangle,” and “Point of Rocks Quadrangle” maps to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-154, 48 FR 46523, Oct. 13, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.68 Merritt Island.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Merritt Island.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Merritt Island viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, 7.5 minute series. They are entitled:

(1) “Clarksburg Quadrangle, California,” 1967 (Photo revised 1980); and

(2) “Courtland Quadrangle, California,” 1978.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Merritt Island viticultural area is located in Yolo County, California, six miles south of the City of Sacramento. The boundaries of the Merritt Island viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Starting at the most southernly point, the intersection of Sutter Slough with the Sacramento River.

(2) Then west along the course of Sutter Slough for 0.54 miles until it intersects Elk Slough.

(3) Then northeast along the course of Elk Slough for 9.58 miles to the community of Clarksburg and the intersection of Sacramento River.

(4) Then southeasterly along the course of the Sacramento River for 7.8 miles to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-134, 48 FR 22146, May 17, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.69 Yakima Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Yakima Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Yakima Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

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(1) “Walla Walla, Washington,” scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1953, limited revision 1963; and

(2) “Yakima, Washington,” scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1958, revised 1971.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Yakima Valley viticultural area is located in Benton and Yakima Counties, Washington. The beginning point is found on the “Yakima, Washington,” U.S.G.S. map at the Wapato Dam located on the Yakima River.

(1) Then east following the crest of the Rattlesnake Hills across Elephant Mountain, Zillah Peak, High Top (elevation 3031 feet), and an unnamed mountain (elevation 3629 feet) to the Bennett Ranch;

(2) Then due east approximately 0.2 mile to the boundary of the Hanford Atomic Energy Commission Works;

(3) Then southeast following the boundary of the Hanford AEC Works along the Rattlesnake Hills to the Yakima River;

(4) Then southeast across the top of Red Mountain to the peak of Badger Mountain;

(5) Then due south for approximately 4.9 miles to the 1000 foot contour line immediately south of the Burlington Northern Railroad (indicated on map as the Northern Pacific Railroad);

(6) Then west following the 1000 foot contour line to its intersection with U.S. Highway 97 immediately west of Hembre Mountain;

(7) Then west following the Toppenish Ridge, across an unnamed mountain (elevation 2172 feet), an unnamed mountain (elevation 2363 feet), to the peak of Toppenish Mountain (elevation 3609 feet);

(8) Then northwest in straight line for approximately 9.3 miles to the lookout tower at Fort Simcoe Historical State Park;

(9) Then north in a straight line for approximately 11.7 miles to an unnamed peak, (elevation 3372 feet); and

(10) Then east following Ahtanum Ridge, crossing unnamed peaks of 2037 feet elevation, 2511 feet elevation, 2141 feet elevation, to the Wapato Dam at the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-128, 48 FR 14375, Apr. 4, 1983]

§ 9.70 Northern Sonoma.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Northern Sonoma.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Northern Sonoma viticultural area are the U.S.G.S. Topographical Map of Sonoma County, California, scale 1:100,000, dated 1970, the Asti Quadrangle, California, 7.5 minute series (Topographic) Map, dated 1959, photorevised 1978, and the JIMTOWN Quadrangle, California-Sonoma County, 7.5 Minute series (Topographic) Map, dated 1955, photorevised 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Northern Sonoma Viticultural area is located in Sonoma County, California. The boundary description in paragraphs (c)(1) through (c)(28) of this section includes (in parentheses) the local names of roads which are not identified by name on the map.

(1) On the U.S.G.S. Topographical Map of Sonoma County, California, the beginning point is the point, in the town of Monte Rio, at which a secondary highway (Bohemian Highway) crosses the Russian River.

(2) The boundary follows this secondary highway (Bohemian Highway) southeasterly across the Russian River, along Dutch Bill Creek, through the towns of Camp Meeker, Occidental, and Freestone, then northeasterly to the point at which it is joined by State Highway 12.

(3) The boundary follows State Highway 12 through the town of Sebastopol to the point, near a bench mark at elevation 96 feet, at which it intersects a northbound secondary highway (Fulton Road) leading toward the town of Fulton.

(4) The boundary follows this secondary highway (Fulton Road) north to the town of Fulton where it intersects an east-west secondary highway (River Road).

(5) The boundary follows this secondary highway (River Road)—

(i) East past U.S. Highway 101 (where the name of this secondary highway changes to Mark West Springs Road),

(ii) Easterly, then northerly to the town of Mark West Springs (where the name of this secondary highway changes to Porter Road),

(iii) Easterly to the town of Petrified Forest (where the name of this secondary highway changes to Petrified Forest Road), and

(iv) Northeasterly to the Sonoma County-Napa County line.

(6) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Napa County line northerly to the Sonoma County-Lake County line.

(7) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Lake County line northwesterly to the section line on the north side of Section 11, Township 10 North, Range 8 West.

(8) The boundary follows this section line west to the northwest corner of Section 9, Township 10 North, Range 8, West.

(9) The boundary follows the section line south to the southwest corner of Section 4, Township 9 North, Range 8, West.

(10) The boundary proceeds northerly along the western lines of section 4, of Township 9 North, Range 8 West, and sections 33, 28, 21, 16, and 9 of Township 10 North, Range 8 West of the Jimtown Quadrangle map.

(11) The boundary proceeds westerly along the northern lines of sections 8 and 7, Township 10 North, Range 8 West and section 12, Township 10 North, Range 9 West to the southeastern corner of section 2, Township 10 North, Range 9 West.

(12) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the eastern line of section 3 at 38 degrees 45 minutes latitude, Township 10 North, Range 9 West.

(13) The boundary proceeds westerly along latitude line 38 degrees 45 minutes to the point lying at 122 degrees 52 minutes 30 seconds longitude.

(14) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 4, Township 11 North, Range 10 West, on the Asti, Quadrangle map.

(15) The boundary proceeds northeasterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of section 34, Township 12 North, Range 10 West.

(16) The boundary proceeds north along the east boundary of section 34, Township 12 North, Range 10 West on the U.S.G.S. Topographical Map of Sonoma County, California, to the

Sonoma County-Mendocino County line.

(17) The boundary proceeds along the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line west then south to the southwest corner of section 34, Township 12 North, Range 11 West.

(18) The boundary proceeds in a straight line east southeasterly to the southeast corner of section 2, Township 11 North, Range 11 West.

(19) The boundary proceeds in a straight line south southeasterly to the southeast corner of section 24, Township 11 North, Range 11 West.

(20) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly across sections 30, 31, and 32 in Township 11 North, Range 10 West, to the point at 38 degrees 45 minutes North latitude parallel and 123 degrees 00 minutes East longitude in section 5, Township 10 North, Range 10 West.

(21) The boundary proceeds along this latitude parallel west to the west line of section 5, Township 10 North, Range 11 West.

(22) The boundary proceeds along the section line south to the southeast corner of section 18, Township 9 North, Range 11 West.

(23) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly approximately 5 miles to the peak of Big Oat Mountain, elevation 1,404 feet.

(24) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southerly approximately 2¾ miles to the peak of Pole Mountain, elevation 2,204 feet.

(25) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly approximately 4¾ miles to the confluence of Austin Creek and the Russian River.

(26) The boundary proceeds along the Russian River northeasterly, then southeasterly to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-204, 50 FR 20562, May 17, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-233; 51 FR 30354, Aug. 26, 1986; T.D. ATF-300, 55 FR 32402, Aug. 9, 1990]

§ 9.71 Hermann.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Hermann."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Hermann viticultural area are six

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U.S.G.S. Missouri Quadrangle maps, 7.5 minute series. They are entitled:

- (1) Hermann (1974).
- (2) Berger (1974).
- (3) Gasconade (1974).
- (4) Pershing (1974).
- (5) Swiss (1973).
- (6) Dissen (1973).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Hermann viticultural area is located in central Missouri along and south of the Missouri River, in the northern portions of Gasconade and Franklin Counties. The boundaries of the Hermann viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Starting at the intersection of the Gasconade River with the Missouri River.

(2) Then continuing east and north-east approximately 16.5 miles along the Missouri River Pacific Railroad, as it parallels the Missouri River, to the Gasconade/Franklin County line.

(3) Then continuing along the Missouri Pacific Railroad southeast approximately 8.5 miles to the intersection Big Berger Creek.

(4) Then southwest along the winding course of Big Berger Creek for approximately 20 miles (eight miles due southwest) to Township line T.44/45N.

(5) Then west along the T.44/45N. line approximately 15.5 miles to the intersection of First Creek.

(6) Then north and northwest along the course of First Creek approximately 13.7 miles (6.5 miles straight northwest) to the intersection of the Gasconade River.

(7) Then northeast along the course of the Gasconade River approximately 3.8 miles to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-136, 48 FR 37372, Aug. 18, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.72 Southeastern New England.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Southeastern New England.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Southeastern New England viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) “Boston, Mass.; N.H.; Conn.; R.I.; Maine”, scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1956, revised 1970;

(2) “Hartford, Conn.; N.Y.; N.J.; Mass.”, scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1975; and

(3) “Providence, R.I.; Mass.; Conn.; N.Y.”, scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1947, revised 1969.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Southeastern New England viticultural area is located in the counties of New Haven, New London, and Middlesex in Connecticut; in the counties of Bristol, Newport, Providence, and Washington, in Rhode Island; and in the counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth in Massachusetts. The beginning point is found on the “Hartford” U.S.G.S. map in New Haven Harbor;

(1) Then north following the Quinnipiac River to U.S. Interstate 91;

(2) Then east following U.S. Interstate 91 to Connecticut Highway 80;

(3) Then east following Connecticut Highway 80 to Connecticut Highway 9 near Deep River;

(4) Then north following Connecticut Highway 9 to Connecticut Highway 82;

(5) Then north, east, south and east following Connecticut Highway 82 and 182 to Connecticut Highway 2 in Norwich;

(6) Then east following Connecticut Highway 2 to Connecticut Highway 165;

(7) Then east following Connecticut and Rhode Island Highway 165 to Interstate Highway 95 near Millville;

(8) Then north following Interstate Highway 95 to the Kent County-Washington County boundary;

(9) Then east following the Kent County-Washington County boundary into Narragansett Bay;

(10) Then north through Narragansett Bay, the Providence River, and the Blackstone River to the Rhode Island-Massachusetts State boundary;

(11) Then east and south following the Rhode Island-Massachusetts State boundary to the Norfolk-Bristol (Mass.) County boundary;

(12) Then northeast following the Norfolk-Bristol (Mass.) County boundary to the Amtrak right-of-way (Penn Central on map) northeast of Mansfield;

(13) Then north following the Amtrak right-of-way to the Neponset River immediately east of the Norwood Memorial Airport;

(14) Then northeast following the Neponset River into Dorchester Bay;

(15) Then east following the Norfolk-Suffolk County boundary, and the Plymouth-Suffolk County boundary into Massachusetts Bay;

(16) Then returning to the point of beginning by way of Massachusetts Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, Block Island Sound and Long Island Sound; and including all of the offshore islands in Norfolk, Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Dukes, and Bristol Counties, Massachusetts; all offshore islands in Rhode Island; and all offshore islands in Connecticut east of the Quinnipiac River.

[T.D. ATF-169, 49 FR 11830, Mar. 28, 1984]

§ 9.73 Martha's Vineyard.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Martha's Vineyard."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved map for determining the boundary of the Martha's Vineyard viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. map, "Providence, R.I.; Mass.; Conn.; N.Y.;" scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1947 revised 1969.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Martha's Vineyard viticultural area is located entirely within Dukes County, Massachusetts. The boundary of the Martha's Vineyard viticultural area is the shoreline of the islands named "Martha's Vineyard" and "Chappaquiddic Island" on the "Providence" U.S.G.S. map, and the viticultural area comprises the entire area of the islands.

[T.D. ATF-193, 50 FR 256, Jan 3, 1985]

§ 9.74 Columbia Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Columbia Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Columbia Valley viticultural area are nine 1:250,000 scale U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Concrete, Washington, U.S.; British Columbia, Canada," edition of 1955, limited revision 1962;

(2) "Okanogan, Washington," edition of 1954, limited revision 1963;

(3) "Pendleton, Oregon, Washington," edition of 1953, revised 1973;

(4) "Pullman, Washington, Idaho," edition of 1955, revised 1974;

(5) "Ritzville, Washington," edition of 1953, limited revision 1965;

(6) "The Dalles, Oregon, Washington," edition of 1953, revised 1971;

(7) "Walla Walla, Washington, Oregon," edition of 1953, limited revision 1963;

(8) "Wenatchee, Washington," edition of 1957, revised 1971; and

(9) "Yakima, Washington," edition of 1958, revised 1971.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Columbia Valley viticultural area is located in Adams, Benton, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima Counties, Washington, and in Gilliman, Morrow, Sherman, Umatilla, and Wasco Counties, Oregon. The beginning point is found on "The Dalles" U.S.G.S. map at the confluence of the Klickitat and Columbia Rivers:

(1) Then north and east following the Klickitat and Little Klickitat Rivers to U.S. Highway 97 northeast of Goldendale;

(2) Then north following U.S. Highway 97 to the 1,000' contour line southwest of Hembre Mountain;

(3) Then west following the Toppenish Ridge, across unnamed mountains of 2,172' and 2,363' elevation, to the peak of Toppenish Mountain, elevation 3,609';

(4) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 11.3 miles to the intersection of Agency Creek with the township line between R. 15 E. and R. 16 E.;

(5) Then north following the township line between R. 15 E. and R. 16 E. to the Tieton River;

(6) Then northeast following the Tieton River to the confluence with the Naches River;

(7) Then east in a straight line for approximately 15.3 miles to the intersection of the 46° 45' latitude line with the Yakima River;

(8) Then north following the Yakima River to the confluence with the North

Branch Canal approximately one mile northwest of Throp;

(9) Then north, east, and southeast following the North Branch Canal to its intersection with U.S. Interstate 90 in Johnson Canyon;

(10) Then east following U.S. Interstate 90 to the Columbia River;

(11) Then north following the Columbia River to the township line between T. 21 N. and T. 22 N. immediately north of the Rock Island Dam;

(12) Then west following the township line between T. 21 N. and T. 22 N. for approximately 7.1 miles (from the west shore of the Columbia River) to the 2,000' contour line immediately west of Squilchuck Creek;

(13) Then north and west following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between R. 18 E. and R. 19 E. west of the landing area at Cashmere-Dryden;

(14) Then north following the township line between R. 18 E. and R. 19 E. for approximately 4.4 miles to the 2,000' contour line in Ollala Canyon;

(15) Then east, north, and northwest following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between R. 19 E. and R. 20 E. immediately west of Ardenoir;

(16) Then north following the township line between R. 19 E. and R. 20 E. for approximately 2.8 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately north of the secondary road;

(17) Then southwest and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 28 N. and T. 29 N.;

(18) Then east following the township line between T. 28 N. and T. 29 N. for approximately 2.1 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately east of Lake Chelan;

(19) Then southeast and north following the 2,000' contour line (beginning in the "Wenatchee" U.S.G.S. map, passing through the "Ritzville" and "Okanogan" maps, and ending in the "Concrete" map) to the point where the 2,000' contour line intersects the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. immediately west of Methow;

(20) Then east following the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. for approximately 20.2 miles to the 2,000' contour line east of Monse;

(21) Then south and east following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 30 N. and T. 31 N. west of Alkali Lake;

(22) Then northeast in a straight line for approximately 10.7 miles to the point of intersection of the 2,000' contour line with Coyote Creek;

(23) Then east, north, south, east, and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. immediately west of the Sanpoil River;

(24) Then east following the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. for approximately 2.3 miles to the 2,000' contour line immediately east of the Sanpoil River;

(25) Then south, east, and north following the 2,000' contour line to the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. at Ninemile Flat;

(26) Then east following the township line between T. 29 N. and T. 30 N. for approximately 10.7 miles to the township line between R. 36 E. and R. 37 E.;

(27) Then south following the township line between R. 36 N. and R. 37 E. to the township line between T. 26 N. and T. 27 N.;

(28) Then west following the township line between T. 26 N. and T. 27 N. to Banks Lake;

(29) Then south following Banks Lake to Dry Falls Dam;

(30) Then west and south following U.S. Highway 2 and Washington Highway 17 to the intersection with Washington Highway 28 in Soap Lake;

(31) Then southeast in a straight line for approximately 4.7 miles to the source of Rocky Ford Creek near a fish hatchery;

(32) Then south following Rocky Ford Creek and Moses Lake to U.S. Interstate 90 southwest of the town of Moses Lake;

(33) Then east following U.S. Interstate 90 to the Burlington Northern (Northern Pacific) Railroad right-of-way at Raugust Station;

(34) Then south following the Burlington Northern (Northern Pacific) Railroad right-of-way to Washington Highway 260 in Connell;

(35) Then east following Washington Highway 260 through Kahlotus to the intersection with Washington Highway 26 in Washtucna;

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(36) Then east following Washington Highways 26 and 127 through La Crosse and Dusty to the intersection with U.S. Highway 195 at Colfax;

(37) Then south following U.S. Highway 195 to the Washington-Idaho State boundary;

(38) Then south following the Washington-Idaho State boundary to the Snake River and continuing along the Snake River to the confluence with Asotin Creek;

(39) Then west following Asotin Creek and Charley Creek to the township line between R. 42 E. and R. 43 E.;

(40) Then north following the township line between R. 42 E. and R. 43 E. to Washington Highway 128 in Peola;

(41) Then north following Washington Highway 128 to the intersection with U.S. Highway 12 in Pomeroy;

(42) Then west following U.S. Highway 12 for approximately 5 miles to the intersection with Washington Highway 126 [in Zumwalt];

(43) Then southwest following Washington Highway 126 and U.S. Highway 12 through Marengo, Dayton, and Waitsburg to Dry Creek in Dixie;

(44) Then south in a straight line for approximately 1.5 miles to the 2000' contour line marking the watershed between Dry Creek and Spring Creek;

(45) Then south and southwest following the 2000' contour line to the place where it crosses Oregon Highway 74 in Windmill, Oregon;

(46) Then west following Oregon Highway 74 to Highway 207 in Heppner;

(47) Then southwest following Oregon Highway 207 to Highway 206 in Rugbs;

(48) Then northwest following Oregon Highway 206 to the intersection with the township line between T. 1 S. and T. 2 S.;

(49) Then west following the township line between T. 1 S. and T. 2 S. to the Deschutes River;

(50) Then north following the Deschutes River to the Willamette Base Line;

(51) Then west following the Willamette Base Line to the township line between R. 12 E. and R. 13 E.;

(52) Then north following the township line between R. 12 E. and R. 13. to the Columbia River;

(53) Then west following the Columbia River to the confluence with the

Klickitat River and the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-190, 49 FR 44897, Nov. 13, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987; 52 FR 10224, Mar. 31, 1987; T.D. ATF-344, 58 FR 40354, July 28, 1993]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. ATF-441, 66 FR 11542, Feb. 26, 2001, § 9.74 was amended by revising paragraphs (c)(43) and (c)(44), effective Apr. 27, 2001. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

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(c) * * *

(43) Then southwest following Washington Highway 126 and U.S. Highway 12 through Marengo, Dayton, and Waitsburg to a point where an unnamed light-duty road leaves Highway 12 in an easterly direction in Minnick Station, Washington;

(44) Then east following the unnamed light-duty road for approximately 250 feet until it reaches the 2000' contour line;

* * * * *

§ 9.75 Central Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Central Coast."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Central Coast viticultural area are the following 18 U.S.G.S. topographic maps:

(1) Monterey, California (formerly, the Santa Cruz map), scale 1:250,000, NJ 10-12, dated 1974;

(2) Watsonville East, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, photorevised 1968;

(3) Mt. Madonna, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, photorevised 1980;

(4) Loma Prieta, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, photorevised 1968;

(5) Morgan Hill, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, photorevised 1980;

(6) Santa Teresa Hills, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, photorevised 1968;

(7) Los Gatos, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, photorevised 1980;

(8) Castle Rock Ridge, Calif. Quadrangle, Scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, photorevised 1968, photoinspected 1973;

(9) San Jose, California, scale 1:250,000, NJ 10-9, dated 1962, revised 1969;

(10) Dublin, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, photorevised 1980;

(11) Livermore, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, photorevised 1968 and 1973;

(12) Tassajara, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, photoinspected 1974;

(13) Byron Hot Springs, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, photorevised 1968;

(14) Altamont, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, photorevised 1968;

(15) Mendenhall Springs, Calif. Quadrangle, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, photorevised 1971;

(16) San Luis Obispo, California, scale 1:250,000, NI 10-3, dated 1956, revised 1969 and 1979;

(17) Santa Maria, California, scale 1:250,000, NI 10-6, 9, dated 1956, revised 1969;

(18) Los Angeles, California, scale 1:250,000, NI 11-4, dated 1974;

(19) Diablo, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(20) Clayton, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(21) Honker Bay, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(22) Vine Hill, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(23) Benicia, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(24) Mare Island, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(25) Richmond, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(26) San Quentin, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(27) Oakland West, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(28) San Francisco North, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1968 and 1973;

(29) San Francisco South, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1980;

(30) Montara Mountain, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1980;

(31) Half Moon Bay, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968 and 1973;

(32) San Gregorio, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968;

(33) Pigeon Point, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(34) Franklin Point, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(35) Año Nuevo, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(36) Davenport, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(37) Santa Cruz, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1981;

(38) Felton, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980;

(39) Laurel, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968;

(40) Soquel, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1980; and

(41) Watsonville West, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1980.

(c) *Boundary.* The Central Coast viticultural area is located in the following California counties: Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Alameda, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Contra Costa. The Santa Cruz Mountains viticultural area is excluded. (The boundaries of the Santa Cruz Mountains viticultural area are described in 27 CFR §9.31.)

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Pajaro River flows into Monterey Bay. (Monterey map)

(2) The boundary follows north along the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean (across the Watsonville West, Soquel, Santa Cruz, Davenport, Año Nuevo, Franklin Point, Pigeon Point, San Gregorio, Half Moon Bay, Montara Mountain and San Francisco South maps) to the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge. (San Francisco North Quadrangle)

(3) From this point, the boundary proceeds east on the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge to the Alameda County shoreline. (Oakland West Quadrangle)

(4) From this point, the boundary proceeds east along the shoreline of Alameda County and Contra Costa County across the Richmond, San Quentin,

Mare Island, and Benicia maps to a point marked BM 15 on the shoreline of Contra Costa County. (Vine Hill Quadrangle)

(5) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a southeasterly direction in a straight line across the Honker Bay map to Mulligan Hill elevation 1,438. (Clayton Quadrangle)

(6) The boundary proceeds in southeasterly direction in a straight line to Mt. Diablo elevation 3,849. (Clayton Quadrangle)

(7) The boundary proceeds in a southeasterly direction in a straight line across the Diablo and Tassajara maps to Brushy Peak elevation 1,702. (Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle)

(8) The boundary proceeds due south, approximately 400 feet, to the northern boundaries of Section 13, Township 2 South, Range 2 East. (Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle)

(9) The boundary proceeds due east along the northern boundaries of Section 13 and Section 18, Township 2 South, Range 3 East, to the northeast corner of Section 18. (Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle)

(10) Then proceed south along the eastern boundaries of Sections 18, 19, 30, and 31 in Township 2 South, Range 3 East to the southeast corner of Section 31. (Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle)

(11) Then proceed east along the southern border of Section 32, Township 2 South, Range 3 East to the northwest corner of Section 4. (Altamont Quadrangle)

(12) Then proceed south along the western border of Sections 4 and 9. (Altamont Quadrangle)

(13) Then proceed south along the western border of Section 16 approximately 4275 feet to the point where the 1100 meter elevation contour intersects the western border of Section 16. (Altamont Quadrangle)

(14) Then proceed in a southeasterly direction along the 1100 meter elevation contour to the intersection of the southern border of Section 21 with the 1100 meter elevation contour. (Altamont Quadrangle)

(15) Then proceed west to the southwest corner of Section 20. (Altamont Quadrangle)

(16) Then proceed south along the western boundaries of Sections 29 and 32, Township 3 South, Range 3 East and then south along the western boundaries of Sections 5, 8, 17, 20, Township 4 South, Range 3 East to the southwest corner of Section 20. (Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle)

(17) The boundary follows the east-west section line west along the southern boundary of Section 19 in Township 4 South, Range 3 east, and west along the southern boundary of Section 24 in Township 4 South, Range 2 east, to the southwest corner of that Section 24. (Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle)

(18) The boundary follows the north-south section line north along the western boundary of Section 24 in Township 4 South, Range 2 east, to the northwest corner of that Section 24. (Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle)

(19) The boundary follows the east-west section line west along the southern boundary of Section 14 in Township 4 South, Range 2 east, to the southwest corner of that Section 14. (Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle)

(20) The boundary follows the north-south section line north along the western boundary of Section 14 in Township 4 South, Range 2 east, to the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct. (Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle)

(21) The boundary follows the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct southwesterly to the range line dividing Range 1 East from Range 2 East. (San Jose map)

(22) The boundary follows this range line south to its intersection with State Route 130. (San Jose map)

(23) The boundary follows State Route 130 southeasterly to its intersection with the township line dividing Township 6 South from Township 7 South. (San Jose map)

(24) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the intersection of the township line dividing Township 7 South from Township 8 South with the range line dividing Range 2 East from Range 3 East. (San Jose map)

(25) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the intersection of the township line dividing Township 8 South from Township 9 South with the range line

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dividing Range 3 East from Range 4 East. (San Jose map)

(26) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the intersection of Coyote Creek with the township line dividing Township 9 South from Township 10 South. (San Jose map)

(27) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the intersection of the 37°00' North latitude parallel with State Route 152. (San Jose map)

(28) The boundary follows the 37°00' North latitude parallel east to the range line dividing Range 5 East from Range 6 East. (Monterey map)

(29) The boundary follows this range line south to the San Benito-Santa Clara County line. (Monterey map)

(30) The boundary follows the San Benito-Santa Clara County line easterly to the San Benito-Merced County line. (Monterey map)

(31) The boundary follows the San Benito-Merced County line southeasterly to the conjunction of the county lines of San Benito, Merced, and Fresno Counties. (Monterey map)

(32) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a southwesterly extension of the Merced-Fresno County line to Salt Creek. (Monterey map)

(33) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the conjunction of the county lines of Monterey, San Benito, and Fresno Counties. (Monterey map)

(34) The boundary follows the Monterey-Fresno County line southeasterly to the Monterey-Kings County line. (Monterey and San Luis Obispo maps)

(35) The boundary follows the Monterey-Kings County line southeasterly to the San Luis Obispo-Kings County line. (San Luis Obispo map)

(36) The boundary follows the San Luis Obispo-Kings County line east to the San Luis Obispo-Kern County line. (San Luis Obispo map)

(37) The boundary follows the San Luis Obispo-Kern County line south, then east, then south to the point at which the county line diverges easterly from the range line dividing Range 17 East from Range 18 East. (San Luis Obispo map)

(38) The boundary follows this range line south to the township line dividing

Township 28 South from Township 29 South. (San Luis Obispo map)

(39) The boundary follows the township line west to the range line dividing Range 13 East from Range 14 East. (San Luis Obispo map)

(40) The boundary follows this range line south to the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest. (San Luis Obispo map)

(41) The boundary follows the boundary of the Los Padres National Forest southeasterly to the creek of Toro Canyon. (San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, and Los Angeles maps)

(42) The boundary follows the creek of Toro Canyon southerly to the Pacific Ocean. (Los Angeles map)

(43) The boundary follows the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean and Monterey Bay northerly to the beginning point. (Los Angeles, Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, and Monterey maps)

[T.D. ATF-216, 50 FR 43130, Oct. 24, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-407, 64 FR 3023, Jan. 20, 1999]

§9.76 Knights Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Knights Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Knights Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are—

(1) “Mount St. Helena Quadrangle, California,” 7.5 minute series, 1959 (Photinspected 1973);

(2) “Jimbrown Quadrangle, California,” 7.5 minute series, 1955 (Photorevised 1975);

(3) “Mark West Springs Quadrangle, California,” 7.5 minute series, 1958; and

(4) “Detert Reservoir Quadrangle, California,” 7.5 minute series, 1958 (Photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Knights Valley viticultural area is located in northeastern Sonoma County, California. From the beginning point lying at the intersection of the Sonoma/Lake County line and the north line of Section 11, Township 10 North (T. 10 N.), Range 8 West (R. 8 W.) on the “Mount St. Helena Quadrangle” map, the boundary runs—

(1) Westerly along the north line of Sections 11, 10, and 9, T. 10 N., R. 8 W.

to the northwest corner of Section 9 on the "Jintown Quadrangle" map;

(2) Then southerly along the west line of Sections 9, 16, 21, 28, and 33, T. 10 N., R. 8 W., continuing along the west line of Section 4, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. to the southwest corner thereof;

(3) Then easterly along the south line of Section 4 to the southeast corner thereof on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" map;

(4) Then southerly along the west line of Sections 10, 15, and 22, T. 9 N., R. 8 W. to the point of intersection with Franz Creek in Section 22 on the "Mark West Springs Quadrangle" map;

(5) Then easterly along Franz Creek approximately 14,000 feet to the centerline of Franz Valley Road;

(6) Then southerly along the centerline of Franz Valley Road to the point of intersection with the west line of Section 6, T. 8 N., R. 7 W.;

(7) Then southerly along the west line of Section 6 to the southwest corner thereof;

(8) Then easterly along the south line of Sections 6, 5, and 4, T. 8 N., R. 7 W. to the southeast corner of Section 4;

(9) Then northerly along the east line of Section 4 to the point of intersection with the Sonoma/Napa County line;

(10) Then northerly along the meanders of the Sonoma/Napa County line on the "Mark West Springs Quadrangle," "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle," and "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" maps to the point of intersection with the Lake County line on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" map;

(11) Then northerly along the meanders of the Sonoma/Lake County line on the "Mount St. Helena Quadrangle" and "Detert Reservoir Quadrangle" maps to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-158, 48 FR 48816, Oct. 21, 1983]

§ 9.77 Altus.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Altus."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Altus viticultural area are five U.S.G.S. maps in the 7.5 minute series. They are titled:

- (1) Ozark Quadrangle, 1966.
- (2) Coal Hill Quadrangle, 1961.
- (3) Hartman Quadrangle, 1961.

(4) Hunt Quadrangle, 1963.

(5) Watalula Quadrangle, 1973.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Altus viticultural area is located in Arkansas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Railroad over Gar Creek, near the Arkansas River at the southeast corner of the city of Ozark, Arkansas (on the Ozark Quadrangle map).

(2) *Boundary Description:*

(i) From the crossing of the Missouri Pacific Railroad over Gar Creek, following the railroad tracks eastward to the crossing over Horsehead Creek (on the Hartman Quadrangle map).

(ii) From there northward along Horsehead Creek to the merger with Dirty Creek (on the Coal Hill Quadrangle map).

(iii) From there generally northwestward along Dirty Creek to Arkansas Highway 352 (where Dirty Creek passes under the highway as a perennial stream—on the Hunt Quadrangle map).

(iv) From there along Highway 352 westward to Arkansas Highway 219 (on the Watalula Quadrangle map).

(v) Then southward along Highway 219 to Gar Creek (on the Ozark Quadrangle map).

(vi) Then southeastward along Gar Creek to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-176, 49 FR 22471, May 30, 1984]

§ 9.78 Ohio River Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ohio River Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Ohio River Valley viticultural area are 12 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the scale 1:250,000, as follows:

- (1) Paducah NJ 16-7 (dated 1949, revised 1969);
- (2) Belleville NJ 16-4 (dated 1958, revised 1977);
- (3) Vincennes NJ 16-5 (dated 1956, revised 1969);
- (4) Louisville NJ 16-6 (dated 1956, revised 1969);
- (5) Cincinnati NJ 16-3 (dated 1953, revised 1974);
- (6) Columbus NJ 17-1 (dated 1967);
- (7) Clarksburg NJ 17-2 (dated 1956, limited revision 1965);

(8) Canton NJ 17–11 (dated 1957, revised 1969);

(9) Charleston NJ 17–5 (dated 1957, limited revision 1965);

(10) Huntington NJ 17–4 (dated 1957, revised 1977);

(11) Winchester NJ 16–9 (dated 1957, revised 1979); and

(12) Evansville NJ 16–8 (dated 1957, revised 1974);

(c) *Boundary.* The Ohio River Valley viticultural area is located in Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky. The boundary description in paragraphs (c)(1)–(c)(21) of this section includes, for each point, the name of the map sheet (in parentheses) on which the point can be found.

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Kentucky, Illinois, and Indiana State lines converge at the confluence of the Wabash River and the Ohio River (Paducah map).

(2) The boundary follows the Illinois-Indiana State line northerly (across the Belleville map) to Interstate Route 64 (Vincennes map).

(3) From the intersection of Interstate Route 64 and the Wabash River, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the town of Oatsville in Pike County, Indiana (Vincennes map).

(4) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the point in Spencer County, Indiana, at which State Route 162 diverges northerly from U.S. Route 460, which is known locally as State Route 62 (Vincennes map).

(5) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the point in Harrison County, Indiana, at which State Route 66 diverges northerly from State Route 64 (Vincennes map).

(6) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly (across the Louisville map) to the town of New Marion in Ripley County, Indiana (Cincinnati map).

(7) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northerly to the town of Clarksburg in Decatur County, Indiana (Cincinnati map).

(8) The boundary proceeds in a straight line easterly to the town of Ridgeville in Warren County, Ohio (Cincinnati map).

(9) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the town of Chapman in Jackson County, Ohio (Columbus map).

(10) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the town identified on the map as Hesboro, also known as Ilesboro, in Hocking County, Ohio (Columbus map).

(11) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the town of Tacoma in Belmont County, Ohio (Clarksburg map).

(12) The boundary proceeds in a straight line easterly to the town of Valley Grove in Ohio County, West Virginia (Canton map).

(13) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southerly to the town of Jarvisville in Harrison County, West Virginia (Clarksburg map).

(14) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the town of Gandeeville in Roane County West Virginia (Charleston map).

(15) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the town of Atenville in Lincoln County West Virginia (Huntington map).

(16) The boundary proceeds in a straight line westerly to the town of Isonville in Elliott County, Kentucky (Huntington map).

(17) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the town of Berlin in Bracken County, Kentucky (Louisville map).

(18) The boundary proceeds in a straight line westerly to the town of Dry Ridge in Grant County, Kentucky (Louisville map).

(19) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the town of Crest in Hardin County, Kentucky (Winchester map).

(20) The boundary proceeds in a straight line westerly to the intersection of State Route 56 and U.S. Route 41 in the city of Sebree in Webster County, Kentucky (Evansville map).

(21) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the beginning point (Paducah map).

[T.D. ATF-144, 48 FR 40379, Sept. 7, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.79 Lake Michigan Shore.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lake Michigan Shore."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Lake Michigan Shore viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps, 1:250,000 series. They are entitled: (1) Chicago (1953, revised 1970); (2) Fort Wayne (1953, revised 1969); (3) Racine (1958, revised 1969); and (4) Grand Rapids (1958, revised 1980).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Lake Michigan Shore viticultural area is located in the southwestern corner of the State of Michigan. The boundaries of the Lake Michigan Shore viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Starting at the most northern point, the intersection the Kalamazoo River with Lake Michigan.

(2) Then southeast along the winding course of the Kalamazoo River for approximately 35 miles until it intersects the Penn Central railroad line just south of the City of Otsego.

(3) Then south along the Penn Central railroad line, through the City of Kalamazoo, approximately 25 miles until it intersects the Grand Trunk Western railroad line at the community of Schoolcraft.

(4) Then southwest along the Grand Trunk Western railroad line approximately 35 miles to the Michigan/Indiana State line.

(5) Then west along the Michigan-Indiana State line approximately 38 miles until it meets Lake Michigan.

(6) Then north along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan approximately 72 miles to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-153, 48 FR 46526, Oct. 13, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.80 York Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "York Mountain."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved map for the York Mountain viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. map entitled "York Mountain Quadrangle," 7.5 minute series (topographic), 1949 (photorevised 1979).

(c) *Boundaries.* The York Mountain viticultural area is located in San Luis Obispo County, California. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) From the beginning point at the northwest corner of the York Mountain Quadrangle map where the Dover Canyon Jeep Trail and Dover Canyon Road intersect, proceed east along Dover Canyon Road 1.5 miles to the western boundary line of Rancho Paso de Robles;

(2) Follow the western boundary line of Rancho Paso de Robles southwest 6.0 miles to where the boundary joins Santa Rita Creek;

(3) Turn right at Santa Rita Creek and follow the creek 5 miles to where the waters of Dover Canyon and Santa Rita Creek meet; and

(4) Then proceed north along Dover Canyon Creek to its intersection with Dover Canyon Road, then following Dover Canyon Road (which becomes Dover Canyon Jeep Trail) back to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-143, 48 FR 38463, Aug. 24, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.81 Fiddletown.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Fiddletown."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for the Fiddletown viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps entitled:

(1) Fiddletown, CA, 1949, 7.5 minute series;

(2) Amador City, CA, 1962, 7.5 minute series;

(3) Pine Grove, CA, 1948 (photoinspected 1973), 7.5 minute series;

(4) Aukum, CA, 1952 (photorevised 1973), 7.5 minute series.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fiddletown viticultural area is located in Amador County, California. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) From the beginning point at the north boundary where Fiddletown Shenandoah Road crosses Big Indian Creek in Section 28, Township 8 N, Range 11 E, proceed in a southwesterly direction following Big Indian Creek through the southeast corner of Section 29, crossing the northwest corner of Section 32 to where it meets Section 31;

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(2) Then in a southerly direction follow the Section line between Sections 31 and 32, Township 8 N, Range 11 E, and Sections 5 and 6, 7 and 8, Township 7 N, Range 11 E, to where the Section line meets the South Fork of Dry Creek;

(3) Then following the South Fork of Dry Creek in an easterly direction crossing the lower portions of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and into Township 8 N, Range 12 E, at Section 7 and across Section 7 to where it meets Section 8;

(4) Then north following the Section line between Sections 7 and 8, 5 and 6 into Township 8 N, Range 12 E, between Sections 31 and 32, to Big Indian Creek; and

(5) Then following Big Indian Creek in a northwesterly direction through Sections 31, 30, 25, 26 and 27, returning to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-147, 48 FR 45239, Oct. 4, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5959, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.82 Potter Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Potter Valley."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved maps for the Potter Valley viticultural area are the U.S.G.S. maps entitled "Potter Valley Quadrangle, California," 1960, and "Ukiah Quadrangle, California," 1958, 15 minute series (topographic).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Potter Valley viticultural area is located in Mendocino County, California. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) From the beginning point at the southeast corner of quadrant 36 and southwest corner of quadrant 32 (a point where Mendocino and Lake Counties border on the T. 17 N.-T. 16 N. township line), the boundary runs northwest to the northeastern corner of quadrant 4, on the T. 18 N.-T. 17 N. township line;

(2) Then west to the northwest corner of quadrant 1;

(3) Then south to the southwest corner of quadrant 36;

(4) Then east to R. 12 W.-R. 11 W. range line at the southeast corner of quadrant 36;

(5) Then south to Highway 20;

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(6) Then southeast on Highway 20 to where Highway 20 passes from quadrant 20 to quadrant 21; and

(7) Thence northeast, returning to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-151, 48 FR 46521, Oct. 13, 1983]

§ 9.83 Lake Erie.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lake Erie."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Lake Erie viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Toledo," scale 1:250,000 (1956, revised 1978);

(2) "Cleveland," scale 1:250,000 (1956, revised 1972);

(3) "Erie," scale 1:250,000 (1959, revised 1972); and

(4) "Buffalo," scale 1:250,000 (1962).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Lake Erie viticultural area is located along the shore and on the islands of Lake Erie across the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The beginning point is where Buffalo Creek empties into Lake Erie at Buffalo Harbor.

(1) From the beginning point the boundary proceeds up Buffalo Creek to the confluence of Cazenovia Creek.

(2) The boundary proceeds up Cazenovia Creek and thence up the west branch of Cazenovia Creek to a point approximately one mile north of Colden, New York, exactly 12 statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie.

(3) The boundary proceeds southwestward and along a line exactly 12 statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie to a point approximately one mile north of Dayton, New York, where it intersects the 1,300-foot contour line.

(4) The boundary proceeds generally southwestward along the 1,300-foot contour line to a point almost two miles north-northwest of Godard, Pennsylvania, exactly six statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie.

(5) The boundary proceeds southwestward along a line exactly six statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie to the point where it intersects Ohio Route 45 near the intersection with Interstate 90.

(6) The boundary proceeds southward along Ohio Route 45 to a point exactly 14 statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie approximately one mile north of Rock Creek, Ohio.

(7) The boundary proceeds southwestward, then westward, then northwestward along a line 14 statute miles inland from any point on the shore of Lake Erie to the point where it intersects the Ohio-Michigan boundary just north of Centennial, Ohio.

(8) The boundary then follows the Ohio-Michigan border in an easterly direction to the shoreline of Lake Erie. Thence in a generally southeasterly direction along the shoreline of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Portage River just north of Port Clinton. Thence due north in a straight line to the United States-Canada border. Thence in a southeasterly and then an easterly direction along the United States-Canada border until a point is reached which is due north of the easternmost point of Kelleys Island.

(9) The boundary then proceeds due south until it reaches the shoreline of Lake Erie. Thence the boundary follows the lakeshore in a generally northeasterly direction to the beginning point at the mouth of Buffalo Creek.

[T.D. ATF-156, 48 FR 48819, Oct. 21, 1983]

§ 9.84 Paso Robles.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Paso Robles".

(b) *Approved map.* The map showing the boundaries of the Paso Robles viticultural area is: "San Luis Obispo", NI 10-3, scale 1:250,000 (1956, revised 1969).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Paso Robles viticultural area is located within San Luis Obispo County, California. From the point of beginning where the county lines of San Luis Obispo, Kings and Kern Counties converge, the county line also being the township line between T.24S. and T.25S., in R.16E.:

(1) Then in a westerly direction along this county line for 42 miles to the range line between R.9E. and R.10E.;

(2) Then in a southerly direction for 12 miles along the range line to the

southwest of corner of T.26S. and R.10E.;

(3) Then in a southeasterly direction, approximately 5.5 miles to a point of intersection of the Dover Canyon Jeep Trail and Dover Canyon Road;

(4) Then in an easterly direction along Dover Canyon Road, approximately 1.5 miles, to the western border line of Rancho Paso de Robles;

(5) Then, following the border of the Paso Robles land grant, beginning in an easterly direction, to a point where it intersects the range line between R.11E. and R.12E.;

(6) Then southeasterly for approximately 16.5 miles to the point of intersection of the township line between T.29S. and T.30S. and the range line between R.12E. and R.13E.;

(7) Then in an easterly direction for approximately 6 miles to the range line between R.13E. and R.14E.;

(8) Then in a northerly direction for approximately 6 miles to the township line between T.28S. and T.29S.;

(9) Then in an easterly direction for approximately 18 miles to the range line between R.16E. and R.17E.;

(10) Then in a northerly direction for approximately 24 miles to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-148, 48 FR 45241, Oct. 4, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-377, 61 FR 29953, June 13, 1996]

§ 9.85 Willow Creek.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Willow Creek."

(b) *Approved map.* The map showing the boundary of the Willow Creek viticultural area is: "Willow Creek Quadrangle," California, U.S.G.S. 15 minute series (1952).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Willow Creek viticultural area is located within portions of Humboldt and Trinity Counties, California. From the point of beginning where the 1,000-foot contour line intersects Kirkham Creek (directly north of section 19, T.7 N./R.5E.), beginning in a southerly direction, the boundary line the 1,000-foot contour line to;

(1) The point of intersection between the 1,000-foot contour line and the north section line of section 27, T.6N./R.5E.;

(2) Then in a straight, north easterly line to the point of intersection between the 1,000-foot contour line and the east section line of section 13, T.6N./R.5E.;

(3) Then in a straight, northwesterly line to the point of intersection between the 1,000-foot contour line and the north section line of section 11, T.6N./R.5E.;

(4) Then in a straight, south-southwesterly line to the point of intersection between the 1,000-foot contour line and the east section line of section 15, T.6N./R.5E.;

(5) Then following the 1,000-foot contour line, beginning in a westerly direction, to the point of intersection between the 1,000-foot contour line and Coons Creek;

(6) Then in a straight, westerly line to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-141, 48 FR 37376, Aug. 18, 1983]

§ 9.86 Anderson Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Anderson Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Anderson Valley viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) “Navarro Quadrangle, California—Mendocino Co.,” 15 minute series (1961);

(2) “Boonville Quadrangle, California—Mendocino Co.,” 15 minute series (1959); and

(3) “Ornbaun Valley Quadrangle, California,” 15 minute series (1960).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Anderson Valley viticultural area is located in the western part of Mendocino County, California. The beginning point is at the junction of Bailey Gulch and the South Branch North Fork Navarro River in Section 8, Township 15 North (T.15N.), Range 15 West (R.15W.), located in the northeast portion of U.S.G.S. map “Navarro Quadrangle.”

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs southeasterly in a straight line to an unnamed hilltop (elevation 2015 feet) in the northeast corner of Section 9, T.13N., R.13W., located in the southeast portion of U.S.G.S. map “Boonville Quadrangle”;

(2) Then southwesterly in a straight line to Benchmark (BM) 680 in Section

30, T.13N., R.13W., located in the northeast portion of U.S.G.S. map “Ornbaun Valley Quadrangle”;

(3) Then northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of an unnamed creek and the south section line of Section 14, T.14N., R.15W., located in the southwest portion of U.S.G.S. map “Boonville Quadrangle”;

(4) Then in a westerly direction along the south section lines of Sections 14, 15, and 16, T.14N., R.15W., to the intersection of the south section line of Section 16 with Greenwood Creek, approximately .2 miles west of Cold Springs Road which is located in the southeast portion of U.S.G.S. map “Navarro Quadrangle”;

(5) Then in a southwesterly and then a northwesterly direction along Greenwood Creek to a point in Section 33 directly south (approximately 1.4 miles) of Benchmark (BM) 1057 in Section 28, T.15N., R.16W.;

(6) Then directly north in a straight line to Benchmark (BM) 1057 in Section 28, T.15N., R.16W.;

(7) Then in a northeasterly direction in a straight line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-139, 48 FR 37370, Aug. 18, 1983]

§ 9.87 Grand River Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Grand River Valley.”

(b) *Approved map.* The approved map for determining the boundary of the Grand River Valley viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. topographic map in the scale of 1:250,000, entitled Cleveland, number NK 17-8, dated 1956, revised 1972.

(c) *Boundary.* The Grand River Valley viticultural area is located in the following Ohio counties: Lake, Geauga, and Ashtabula. The viticultural area consists of all of the land within the Lake Erie viticultural area, described in § 9.83, which is also within 2 statute miles, in any direction, of the Grand River. Specifically, the Grand River Valley viticultural area consists of all of the land west of Ohio Route 45 which is within 2 statute miles, in any direction, of the Grand River, and which is also within 14 statute miles inland

from any point on the shore of Lake Erie.

[T.D. ATF-157, 48 FR 48821, Oct. 21, 1983]

§ 9.88 Pacheco Pass.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Pacheco Pass."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Pacheco Pass viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) San Felipe Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1955 (photorevised 1971).

(2) Three Sisters Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Pacheco Pass viticultural area is located in California. The starting point of the following boundary description is the crossing of Pacheco Creek under California Highway 156, about 4 miles north of Hollister Municipal Airport, in San Benito County, California.

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the starting point northwestward along Pacheco Creek to the intersection with the straight-line extension of Barnheisel Road. (NOTE.— This is an old land grant boundary and appears on the U.S.G.S. map as the western boundary of an orchard.)

(ii) From there in a straight line northeastward to the intersection of Barnheisel Road and California Highway 156.

(iii) From there northward along Highway 156 to California Highway 152 ("Pacheco Pass Highway").

(iv) Then northward along Pacheco Pass Highway to the 37° latitude line.

(v) Then eastward along that latitude line to the land line R. 5E./R. 6E.

(vi) Then southward along that land line, crossing Foothill Road, and continuing southward to a point exactly 2,300 feet south of Foothill Road.

(vii) From there is a straight line to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-167, 49 FR 9169, Mar. 12, 1984]

§ 9.89 Umpqua Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Umpqua Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of

the Umpqua Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) "Roseburg," scale 1:250,000 (1958, revised 1970); and

(2) "Medford," scale 1:250,000 (1955, revised 1976).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Umpqua Valley viticultural area is located entirely within Douglas County, Oregon, which is in the southwest part of the State. The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Highway 5 with the Douglas/Lane County line in Township 21 South (T21S), Range 4 West (R4W) on the "Roseburg" map.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds north along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately .5 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(2) Thence northwest along the 1,000-foot contour line to the Douglas/Lane County line; thence west along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately 2.5 miles, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally westerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the R9W/R10W range line;

(3) Thence south along the R9W/R10W range line approximately 2.75 miles to the center of the Umpqua River; thence along a straight line in an easterly direction approximately 6.25 miles to the intersection of range line R8W/R9W with the center of the Umpqua River; thence south along range line R8W/R9W approximately 3.5 miles to its intersection with township line T22S/T23S;

(4) Thence southeast approximately 8.5 miles along a straight line to the intersection of township line T23S/T24S with range line R7W/R8W; thence south along the R7W/R8W range line approximately 8 miles to its intersection with the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a southeasterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T25S/T26S with range line R6W/R7W, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(5) Thence in a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the intersection of township line T27S/T28S with range line R7W/R8W; thence in a southwesterly direction in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles toward the intersection of township line T28S/T29S with range line R8W/R9W, returning to

the 1,000-foot contour line; thence south along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with township line T29S/T30S;

(6) Thence east along township line T29S/T30S approximately .33 miles, rejoining the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly and eventually a southerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line past the town of Riddle on the "Medford" map to range line R6W/R7W; thence south along the R6W/R7W range line approximately .5 miles back to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(7) Thence in an easterly, westerly, and eventually a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to a point approximately 3.5 miles east of Dillard, where the contour line crosses Interstate Highway 5 on the "Roseburg" map; thence northeast along Interstate Highway 5 approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally northeasterly, southeasterly, northwesterly, and eventually a northeasterly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line past the town of Idleyld Park to the R2W/R3W range line;

(8) Thence north along range line R2W/R3W approximately 1.75 miles to the T25S/T26S township line; thence west along township line T25S/T26S approximately .25 mile, returning to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a generally westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line up the valley of Calapooya Creek to the R3W/R4W range line; thence north along range line R3W/R4W approximately 2.25 miles, back to the 1,000-foot contour line;

(9) Thence in a westerly and then a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to the T23S/T24S township line; thence east along the T23S/T24S township line approximately 2.75 miles to the 1,000-foot contour line; thence in a northerly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line to its intersection with the Douglas/Lane County line; thence north along the Douglas/Lane County line approximately .75 mile to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-170, 49 FR 12246, Mar. 29, 1984]

§ 9.90 Willamette Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Willamette Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Willamette Valley viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. Oregon maps scaled 1:250,000. They are entitled:

(1) "Vancouver," Location Diagram NL 10-8, 1958 (revised 1974).

(2) "Salem," Location Diagram NL 10-11, 1960 (revised 1977).

(3) "Roseburg," Location Diagram NL 10-2, 1958 (revised 1970).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Willamette Valley viticultural area is located in the northwestern part of Oregon, and is bordered on the north by the Columbia River, on the west by the Coast Range Mountains, on the south by the Calapooya Mountains, and on the east by the Cascade Mountains, encompassing approximately 5,200 square miles (3.3 million acres). The exact boundaries of the viticultural area, based on landmarks and points of reference found on the approved maps, are as follows: From the beginning point at the intersection of the Columbia/Multnomah County line and the Oregon/Washington State line;

(1) West along the Columbia/Multnomah County line 8.5 miles to its intersection with the Washington/Multnomah County line;

(2) South along the Washington County line 5 miles to its intersection with the 1,000 foot contour line;

(3) Northwest (15 miles due northwest) along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with State Highway 47, .5 mile north of "Tophill";

(4) Then, due west from State Highway 47 one-quarter mile to the 1,000 foot contour line, continuing south and then southwest along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with the Siuslaw National Forest (a point approximately 43 miles south and 26 miles west of "Tophill"), one mile north of State Highway 22;

(5) Due south 6.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line on the Lincoln/Polk County line;

(6) Continue along the 1,000 foot contour line (approximately 23 miles) east, south, and then west, to a point where

the Polk County line is intersected by the Lincoln/Benton County line;

(7) South along Lincoln/Benton County line, 11 miles to its intersection with the Siuslaw National Forest line;

(8) East along the Siuslaw National Forest line six miles, and then south along the Siuslaw National Forest line six miles to State Highway 34 and the 1,000 foot contour line;

(9) South along the 1,000 foot contour line to its intersection with Township line T17S/T18S (31 miles southwest, and one mile west of State Highway 126);

(10) East along T17S/T18S 4.5 miles to Range line R6W/R7W, south along this range line 2.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(11) Southeast along the 1,000 foot contour line to R5W/R6W (approximately six miles); southeast from this point eight miles to the intersection of R4W/R5W and T19S/T20S;

(12) East along T19S/T20S 1.5 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(13) Following the 1,000 foot contour line north around Spencer Butte, and then south to a point along the Lane/Douglas County line one-half mile north of Interstate Highway 99;

(14) South along the Lane/Douglas County line 1.25 miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(15) Following the 1,000 foot contour line around the valleys of Little River, Mosby Creek, Sharps Creek and Lost Creek to the intersection of R1W/R1E and State Highway 58);

(16) North along R1W/R1E, six miles, until it intersects the 1,000 foot contour line just north of Little Fall Creek;

(17) Continuing along the 1,000 foot contour line around Hills Creek, up the southern slope of McKenzie River Valley to Ben and Kay Dorris State Park, crossing over and down the northern slope around Camp Creek, Mohawk River and its tributaries, Calapooia River (three miles southeast of the town of Dollar) to a point where Wiley Creek intersects R1E/R1W approximately one mile south of T14S/T13S;

(18) North along R1E/R1W 7.5 miles to T12S/T13S at Cedar Creek;

(19) West along T12S/T13S four miles to the 1,000 foot contour line;

(20) Continuing in a general northerly direction along the 1,000 foot con-

tour line around Crabtree Creek, Thomas Creek, North Santiam River (to its intersection with Sevenmile Creek), and Little North Santiam River to the intersection of the 1,000 foot contour line with R1E/R2E (approximately one mile north of State Highway 22);

(21) North along R1E/R2E (through a small portion of Silver Falls State Park) 14 miles to T6S/T7S;

(22) East along T6S/T7S six miles to R2E/R3E;

(23) North along R2E/R3E six miles to T5S/T6S;

(24) Due northeast 8.5 miles to the intersection of T4S/T5S and R4E/R3E;

(25) East along T4S/T5S six miles to R4E/R5E;

(26) North along R4E/R5E six miles to T3S/T4S;

(27) East along T3S/T4S six miles to R5E/R6E;

(28) North along R5E/R6E 10.5 miles to a point where it intersects the Mount Hood National Forest boundary (approximately three miles north of Interstate Highway 26);

(29) West four miles and north one mile along the forest boundary to the 1,000 foot contour line (just north of Bull Run River);

(30) North along the 1,000 foot contour line, into Multnomah County, to its intersection with R4E/R5E;

(31) Due north approximately three miles to the Oregon/Washington State line; and

(32) West and then north, 34 miles, along the Oregon/Washington State line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-162, 48 FR 54221, Dec. 1, 1983]

§ 9.91 Walla Walla Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Walla Walla Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, in the scale 1:250,000. They are entitled:

(1) "Walla Walla," Wa.; Oregon 1953 (limited revision 1963)

(2) "Peldleton," Or.; Wa. 1953 (revised 1973)

(c) *Boundaries.* The Walla Walla Valley viticultural area, located in the southeast portion of Washington State

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and the northeast portion of Oregon. The boundaries of the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Beginning at a point just northeast of Dixie, Washington, in T8N/37E, at the intersection of Highway 3 and Mud Creek.

(2) Then southwest along State Highway 3 approximately 4 miles to its intersection with the Northern Pacific Railroad in T7N/R37E.

(3) Then follow the Northern Pacific in a generally westerly direction through Walla Walla, continuing west then northwest along the railroad line, past Pedigo Station approximately 7 miles until it intersects the secondary road in T8N/R34E.

(4) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 12½ miles until it meets the Union Pacific Railroad at the intersection of T7N and R32E/R33E.

(5) Then south along R32E/R33E for 2 miles until it intersects the 1,000 foot contour line.

(6) Then follow the 1,000 foot contour line in a southeast direction until it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad at T5N/R35E.

(7) Then south along said track until it intersects Dry Creek in T4N/R35E.

(8) Then southeast along Dry Creek until it intersects the 2,000 foot contour line.

(9) Then continue in a northeast direction along the 2,000 foot contour line until it intersects Dry Creek in T7N/R38E.

(10) Then north along Dry Creek, approximately 3½ miles, until it intersects the Northern Pacific Railroad at T8N/R37E.

(11) Then continuing in a northeast direction along said track until it intersects Mud Creek.

(12) Then follow Mud Creek in a northwest direction to the beginning point where it intersects State Highway 3.

[T.D. ATF-165, 49 FR 4376, Feb. 6, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. ATF-441, 66 FR 11542, Feb. 26, 2001, § 9.91 was revised, effective Apr. 27, 2001. For the convenience of the user, the revised text is set forth as follows:

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§ 9.91 Walla Walla Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Walla Walla Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Walla Walla Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, in the scale 1:100,000. They are entitled:

(1) "Walla Walla," Washington-Oregon, 1980

(2) "Pendleton," Oregon-Washington, 1983

(c) *Boundaries.* The Walla Walla Valley viticultural area is located within Walla Walla County in Washington State and Umatilla County in Oregon. It is entirely within the Columbia Valley viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is on the Walla Walla quadrangle map, in T8N/37E, at the point where the 2,000 foot contour line intersects with an unnamed light duty road approximately 250 feet east of U.S. Highway 12 in Minnick, Washington (on maps measured in metric units, this elevation is between the 600 and 650 meter contour lines).

(2) Then the boundary goes northwest in a straight line for 7 kilometers (km), until it intersects with a power line that runs between T8N and T9N.

(3) Then the boundary follows the power line west for 8 km, where it diverges from the power line and goes west-southwest in a straight line for approximately 33 km to the intersection of 2 unnamed light duty roads in the area marked Ninemile Canyon in the southwest corner of T8N/R33E.

(4) Then the boundary goes south-southwest in a straight line approximately 8 km, until it reaches U.S. Highway 12, about 2.5 km east of Reese, Washington.

(5) Then the boundary goes south in a straight line for approximately 8 km, crossing the Washington-Oregon state line and moving onto the Pendleton U.S.G.S. map, where it meets the 450 m contour line in T6N/R32E, near an unnamed peak with an elevation of 461 m.

(6) Then the boundary follows the 450 m contour line in a generally southeasterly direction until it intersects Dry Creek in T4N/R35E.

(7) Then the boundary goes southeast along Dry Creek (Oregon) until it reaches the 2000 foot contour line.

(8) Then the boundary follows the 2000 foot contour line in a generally northeasterly direction, crossing the Oregon-Washington state line and returning to the Walla Walla U.S.G.S map, until it reaches the point of beginning.

§ 9.92 Madera.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Madera."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Madera viticultural area are eleven U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

- (1) "Clovis, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1964, photorevised 1972;
- (2) "Fresno North, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1965, photorevised 1972;
- (3) "Friant, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1964;
- (4) "Lanes Bridge, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1964, photorevised 1973;
- (5) "Gregg, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1965;
- (6) "Madera, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1963;
- (7) "Kismet, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1961;
- (8) "Raynor Creek, Cal.," 7½ minute series, edition of 1961;
- (9) "Fresno, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1971;
- (10) "Monterey, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1974; and
- (11) "San Jose, Cal.," scaled 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1969.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Madera viticultural area is located in Madera and Fresno Counties, California. The beginning point is found on the "Fresno North," 7½ minute series U.S.G.S. map at the point where the San Joaquin River intersects the section line dividing sections 20 and 29, and sections 21 and 28, T. 12 S., R. 20 E.;

(1) Then east approximately 6 miles following the section line and Shepherd Avenue to the intersection with Sunnyside Road;

(2) Then north approximately 7 miles following Sunnyside Road and continuing along the section line to the point of intersection of section 16, 17, 20, and 21, T. 11 S., R. 21 E.;

(3) Then west approximately 17.6 miles following the section line and continuing along Avenue 15 to the intersection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad;

(4) Then northwest following the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad to Road 26;

(5) Then north following Road 26 and continuing north in a straight line to the Chowchilla River in the "Raynor Creek" 7½ minute series U.S.G.S. map,

and in the "San Jose" scaled 1:250,000 U.S.G.S. map;

(6) Then west following the Chowchilla River to the point where the Madera County-Merced County boundary diverges from the river;

(7) Then southwest following the Madera County-Merced County boundary to the San Joaquin River;

(8) Then following the San Joaquin River south and east returning to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-192, 49 FR 47833, Dec. 12, 1984; 50 FR 2782, Jan. 22, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.93 Mendocino.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mendocino."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries for the Mendocino viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

- (1) "Willits Quadrangle, California—Mendocino Co.," 15 minute series (1961);
- (2) "Potter Valley Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series (1960);
- (3) "Ukiah Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series (1958);
- (4) "Hopland Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series (1960);
- (5) "Boonville Quadrangle, California—Mendocino Co.," 15 minute series (1959);
- (6) "Navarro Quadrangle, California—Mendocino Co.," 15 minute series (1961);
- (7) "Ornbaun Valley Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series (1960).

(c) *Boundaries.* The "Mendocino" viticultural area is located entirely within Mendocino County, California. The beginning point is the southeast corner of Section 30, Township 12 North (T. 12 N.), Range 10 West (R. 10 W.) located along the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line in the southeast quadrant of U.S.G.S. map "Hopland Quadrangle."

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs north along the eastern boundary of Sections 30, 19, 18, 7 and 6 to the point labeled Jakes Cr (Jakes Creek) located at the northwest corner of Section 5, T. 12 N., R. 10 W.;

(2) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to the point labeled Bedford Rock in Section 3, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

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(3) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to a point labeled Red Mtn in Section 17, T. 14 N., R. 11 W.;

(4) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to the southeast corner of Section 25, T. 16 N., R. 11 W.;

(5) Thence in a straight line in a northeast direction to the northeast corner of Section 1, T. 16 N., R. 11 W. located along the Mendocino County/Lake County line;

(6) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to the northeast corner of Section 5, T. 17 N., R. 11 W.;

(7) Thence in a westerly direction along the T. 18 N./T. 17 N. township line until it intersects with the R. 13 W./R. 12 W. range line;

(8) Thence in a straight line in a southwest direction to the point labeled Eagle Rock located in Section 16, T. 15 N., R. 13 W.;

(9) Thence in a straight line in a southeast direction to the point labeled Bus McGall Peak located in Section 4, T. 13 N., R. 12 W.;

(10) Thence in a straight line in a westerly direction to an unnamed hilltop, elevation 2,015 feet, in the northeast corner of Section 9, T. 13 N., R. 13 W.;

(11) Thence in a straight line in a northwest direction to the junction of Baily Gulch and the South Branch, North Fork of the Navarro River, located in Section 8, T.15N., R.15W.;

(12) Thence in a straight line in a southwest direction to Benchmark (BM) 1057 located in Section 28, T. 15 N., R. 16 W.;

(13) Thence due south in a straight line approximately 1.4 miles to Greenwood Creek located in Section 33, T. 15 N., R. 16 W.;

(14) Thence following Greenwood Creek in a generally southeasterly and then a northeasterly direction to where it intersects with the south section line of Section 16, T. 14 N., R. 15 W., approximately .2 miles west of Cold Springs Road;

(15) Thence in an easterly direction along the south section lines of Sections 16, 15, and 14, T. 14 N., R. 15 W., to the intersection of the south section line of Section 14 with an unnamed creek;

(16) Thence in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to Benchmark (BM) 680 located in Section 30, T. 13 N., R. 13 W.;

(17) Thence continuing in a straight line in a southerly direction to the southwest corner of Section 5, T. 12 N., R. 13 W., and the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line;

(18) Thence continuing in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the intersection of the southwest corner of Section 32, T. 12 N., R. 11 W., and the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line;

(19) Thence following the Mendocino County/Sonoma County line in an easterly, northerly, and then an easterly direction to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-178, 49 FR 24714, June 15, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-397, 63 FR 16904, Apr. 7, 1998]

§9.94 Howell Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Howell Mountain.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Howell Mountain viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

(1) “Detert Reservoir, CA.,” 1959 (photorevised 1980).

(2) “Aetna Springs, CA.,” 1958 (photorevised 1981).

(3) “Calistoga, CA.,” 1958 (photorevised 1980).

(4) “St. Helena, CA.,” 1960 (photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Howell Mountain viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, and is part of the Napa Valley viticultural area. The exact boundaries of the viticultural area, based on landmarks and points of reference found in the approved maps, as follows:

(1) Beginning at the 1,400 foot contour line at the intersection of Sections 15 and 16 in R6W/T9N of the Detert Reservoir Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map.

(2) Then continuing in an east and southeast direction along the 1,400 foot contour line to the southeast corner of Section 23 in R5W/T8N.

(3) Then in a generally northwest direction along the 1,400 foot contour

line until it intersects the line between Sections 21 and 22 in R6W/T9N.

(4) Then north along the Section 21/22 boundary line to the starting point at the 1,400 foot contour line.

[T.D. ATF-163, 48 FR 57487, Dec. 30, 1983, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.95 Clarksburg.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Clarksburg."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Clarksburg viticultural area are eight U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Sacramento West, Calif., 1967 (photorevised 1980).
- (2) Saxon, Calif., 1952 (photorevised 1968).
- (3) Clarksburg, Calif., 1967 (photorevised 1980).
- (4) Florin, Calif., 1968 (photorevised 1980).
- (5) Liberty Island, Calif., 1978.
- (6) Courtland, Calif., 1978.
- (7) Bruceville, Calif., 1978 (photorevised 1980).
- (8) Isleton, Calif., 1978.

(c) *Boundaries.* Beginning at a point (on the Sacramento West topographic map) in Yolo County in T8N/R4E, at the intersection of Jefferson Blvd. and Burrows Ave.,

(1) Then southwest in a straight line 1.2 miles along Jefferson Blvd. to the eastern bank of the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel.

(2) Then southwest along the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel, approximately 17 miles to T5N/R3E, to the Class 5 trail on the levee connecting the Sacramento River Deep Water Ship Channel and the dredger cut Miner Slough, approximately 2 miles from the Solano/Yolo County line.

(3) Then east along the trail to the Miner Slough.

(4) Then east along Miner Slough to the point where it joins Sutter Slough, then south along Sutter Slough around the tip of Sutter Island to the junction of Sutter Slough and Steamboat Slough; then north around Sutter Island along Steamboat Slough to Sec-

tion 8 in T5N/R4E where Steamboat Slough joins the Sacramento River.

(5) The southeast following the Sacramento River to the point where the Sacramento River meets the Delta Cross Channel at the Southern Pacific Railroad in Section 35, T5N/R4E.

(6) Then northeast along the Southern Pacific Railroad for 2 miles, to a point $\frac{1}{2}$ mile past the intersection of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the eastern branch of Snodgrass Slough.

(7) Then east approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the levee to Interstate 5 (under construction).

(8) Then north approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles along Interstate 5 (under construction, proposed, and completed) to Section 18 in T6N/R5E, at the intersection of Interstate 5 and Hood Franklin Road.

(9) Then southwest along Hood Franklin Road to the Southern Pacific Railroad Levee, .1 mile northeast of Hood Junction.

(10) Then north approximately 18 miles along the Southern Pacific Railroad Levee to Section 11 in T7N/R4E, at Freeport Blvd., and then across the Sacramento River at the line between Sections 11 and 14.

(11) Then northwest along the west bank of the Sacramento River to Burrows Ave.

(12) Then northwest along Burrows Ave. to the starting point at the intersection of Jefferson Blvd. and Burrows Ave.

[T.D. ATF-166, 49 FR 2759, Jan. 23, 1984]

§ 9.96 Mississippi Delta.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mississippi Delta."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Mississippi Delta viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

- (1) Helena, scale of 1:250,000, 1955 (revised 1977).
- (2) Greenwood, scale of 1:250,000, 1953 (revised 1979).
- (3) Jackson, scale of 1:250,000, 1955 (revised 1973).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Mississippi Delta viticultural area is located in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. The starting point of the

following boundary description is the intersection of the Illinois Central Gulf (I.C.G.) Railroad and the Mississippi River levee system, on the southeast side of Lake Horne, between Lake View, Mississippi, and Walls, Mississippi, on the Helena map.

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the starting point generally southward along the Mississippi River levee system until it again intersects the I.C.G. Railroad, near Twin Lake, Mississippi (about 10 miles north of Vicksburg, on the Jackson map). In any place where there is more than one continuous levee, the one closest to the Mississippi River is the boundary.

(ii) From the intersection described in paragraph (c)(2)(i), the boundary continues southward along the I.C.G. tracks, until they merge with another branch of the I.C.G. Railroad, near Redwood, Mississippi.

(iii) Then generally northeastward along that other branch of the I.C.G. Railroad, to the Leflore County-Holmes County line (on the Greenwood map).

(iv) Then southeastward along that county line to the Leflore County-Carroll County line.

(v) Then generally northward along that county line to Mississippi Route 7.

(vi) Then generally northeastward along Route 7 to the 90° 00' longitude line.

(vii) Then northward along that longitude line to Mississippi Route 8.

(viii) Then eastward along Route 8 to Mississippi Route 35.

(ix) Then northward along Route 35 to Mississippi Route 322 (on the Helena map).

(x) Then generally eastward along Route 322 to the Panola Quitman Floodway.

(xi) Then northward along that floodway to the range line R.9W./R.8W.

(xii) Then northward along that range line to the 200 ft. contour line (north of Ballentine, Mississippi).

(xiii) Then generally northeastward along that contour line to Mississippi Route 3.

(xiv) Then northward along Route 3 to the Tunica County-Tate County line.

(xv) Then northward along that county line to the Tunica County-De Soto County line.

(xvi) Then northward along that county line to the I.C.G. Railroad.

(xvii) Then northward along the I.C.G. tracks to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-181, 49 FR 34354, Aug. 30, 1984]

§9.97 Sonoita.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sonoita."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Sonoita viticultural area are seven U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Benson Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(2) Fort Huachuca Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(3) Elgin Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(4) Lochiel Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(5) Mount Wrightson Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(6) Sunnyside Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(7) Empire Mountains Quadrangle, 15 minute series, 1958.

(c) *Bouldary*—(1) *General.* The Sonoita viticultural area is located in Arizona. The starting point of the following boundary description is the summit of Mount Wrightson (9,543 feet) in the Santa Rita Mountains.

(2) *Boundary Description*—(i) From the starting point southeastward in a straight line for approximately 24 miles, to the summit of Lookout Knob (6,171 feet) in the Canelo Hills.

(ii) From there in a straight line eastward for approximately 10 miles, to the summit of Huachuca Peak (8,410 feet) in the Huachuca Mountains.

(iii) From there north-northwestward for approximately 21 miles in a straight line to the summit of Granite Peak (7,413 feet) in the Whetstone Mountains.

(iv) From there west-southwestward in a straight line for approximately 26 miles, to the summit of Mount Wrightson (the point of beginning).

[T.D. ATF-189, 49 FR 43054, Oct. 26, 1984]

§ 9.98 Monterey.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Monterey."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Monterey viticultural area are 36 U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Sycamore Flat, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1972;
- (2) Junipero Serra Peak, CA, 1949, photoinspected 1972;
- (3) Reliz Canyon, CA, 1949;
- (4) Paraiso Springs, CA, 1956;
- (5) Thompson Canyon, CA, 1949, photo-revised 1979;
- (6) Cosio Knob, CA, 1948, photoinspected 1976;
- (7) Espinosa Canyon, CA, 1948;
- (8) San Ardo, CA, 1967;
- (9) Hames Valley, CA, 1949;
- (10) Tierra Redonda Mtn., CA, 1948;
- (11) Bradley, CA, 1949;
- (12) Wunpost, CA, 1948;
- (13) Pancho Rico Valley, CA, 1967;
- (14) Natras Valley, CA, 1967;
- (15) San Lucas, CA, 1949;
- (16) Pinalito Canyon, CA, 1969;
- (17) North Chalone Peak, CA, 1969;
- (18) Soledad, CA, 1955;
- (19) Mount Johnson, CA, 1968;
- (20) Gonzales, CA, 1955;
- (21) Mt. Harlan Quadrangle, CA, 1968;
- (22) Natividad Quadrangle, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974;
- (23) San Juan Bautista Quadrangle, CA, 1955, photo-revised 1980;
- (24) Prunedale Quadrangle, CA, 1954, photo-revised 1981;
- (25) Watsonville East Quadrangle, CA, 1955, photo-revised 1980;
- (26) Watsonville West Quadrangle, CA, 1954, photo-revised 1980;
- (27) Moss Landing Quadrangle, CA, 1954, photo-revised 1980;
- (28) Marina Quadrangle, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968 and 1974;
- (29) Monterey, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974;
- (30) Mt. Carmel, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1972;
- (31) Carmel Valley, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1974;
- (32) Spreckels, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1975;
- (33) Chualar, CA, 1947, photo-revised 1968, photoinspected 1974;

(34) Rana Creek, CA, 1956, photoinspected 1973; and

(35) Palo Escrito Peak, CA, 1956;

(36) Greenfield, CA, 1956;

(37) Salinas, CA, 1947 (photorevised 1975); and

(38) Seaside, CA, 1947 (photorevised 1968, photoinspected 1974).

(c) *Boundary.* The Monterey viticultural area is located in Monterey County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is found on the "Sycamore Flat" U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute map at the junction of Arroyo Seco Road and the Jamesburg Road, in the southeast corner of section 21, T(ownship) 19 S., R(ange) 5 E. (This is also the beginning point for the Arroyo Seco viticultural area.)

(2) The boundary proceeds directly west along the southern boundary of section 21 to the southwest corner of section 21, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(3) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line across section 28 to the southeast corner of section 28, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(4) Then directly east along the southern boundaries of sections 27, 26 and 25 in T. 19 S., R. 5 E., sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26 and 25 in T. 19 S., R. 6 E., and sections 30, 29, and 28 in T. 19 S., R. 7 E. to the southeast corner of section 28, T. 19 S., R. 7 E.

(5) Then south along the eastern boundary of section 33 to the southeast corner of section 33, T. 19 S., R. 7 E.

(6) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line across section 3 to the southeast corner of section 3, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(7) Then south southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 11 and 14 to the southeast corner of section 14, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(8) Then south along the western boundaries of sections 24 and 25 to the southwest corner of section 25, T. 20 S., R. 7 E.

(9) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 25 and 30 to the southeast corner of section 30, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.

(10) Then southwest in a straight diagonal line across section 31 to the southwest corner of section 31, T. 20 S., R. 8 E.

(11) Then west along the southern boundary of section 36, T. 20 S., R. 7 E., to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(12) Then south along the western boundaries of sections 6 and 7 to the southwest corner of section 7, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(13) Then west along the northern boundary of section 13 to the northwest corner of section 13, T. 21 S., R. 7 E.

(14) Then south along the western boundaries of sections 13 and 24 to the southwest corner of section 24, T. 21 S., R. 7 E.

(15) Then east northeast in a straight diagonal line across section 24, T. 21 S., R. 7 E., and across section 19, T. 21 S., R. 8 E., to the northeast corner of section 19, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(16) Then northeast in a straight diagonal line across section 17 to the northeast corner of section 17, T. 21 S., R. 8 E.

(17) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 16, 22, 26 and 36 in T. 21 S., R. 8 E. and across sections 6, 8, and 16 in T. 22 S., R. 9 E. to the southeast corner of section 16, T. 22 S., R. 9 E.

(18) Then east southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 22, 23, 24, T. 22 S., R. 9 E., and across section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E., to the southeast corner of section 19, T. 22 S., R. 10 E.

(19) Then south southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 29, 32, and 33, T. 22 S., R. 10 E., to the southeast corner of section 4, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(20) Then south southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 10, 15, 23, and 26 to the southeast corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(21) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 26 to the northwest corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.

(22) Then west northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 22, 21, 20, and 19, T. 23 S., R. 10 E. to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 23 S., R. 9 E.

(23) Then southeast across sections 24, 25, 30, 31, and 32, to the southeast corner of section 5, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(24) Then east southeast in a straight diagonal line across section 9 to the

southeast corner of section 10, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(25) Then south southeast in a straight diagonal line across section 14 to the southeast corner of section 23, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(26) Then southwest in a straight diagonal line to the southwest corner of section 26, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(27) Then south along the western boundary of section 35 to the southwest corner of section 35, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(28) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 35 and 36 to the southeast corner of section 36, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(29) Then north along the eastern boundaries of sections 36 and 25 to the northeast corner of section 25, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.

(30) Then northeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 19, 18, and 17 to the northeast corner of section 8, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.

(31) Then west northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 5 to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.

(32) Then north along the line separating Range 10 E. and Range 11 E. along the eastern boundary lines of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 in Township 23 S., and along the western boundaries of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1 in Township 22 S., to the northeast corner of section 36, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.

(33) Then west northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 25, 26, 23, 22, 15, 16 and 9 to the northwest corner of section 8, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.

(34) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 21 S., R. 10 E.

(35) Then west along the northern boundary of section 1, T. 21 S., R. 9 E. to the southeast corner of section 36, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.

(36) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 36, 26, 22, 16, 8, and 6 in T. 20 S., R. 9 E. to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 20 S., R. 9 E.

(37) Then north along the line separating Range 8 E. and Range 9 E. along the western boundaries of sections 36, 25, 24, 13, 12, and 1, T. 19 S., R. 8 E. to

the northeast corner of section 1, T. 19 S., R. 9 E.

(38) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the point of intersection of the boundary line separating R. 7 E. and R. 8 E. and the boundary line separating T. 17 S. and T. 18 S.

(39) Then west along the northern boundaries of sections 1 and 2 to the northwest corner of section 2, T. 18 S., R. 7 E.

(40) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 34 to the northwest corner of section 34, T. 17 S., R. 7 E.

(41) Then west along the southern boundaries of sections 28 and 29 to the southwest corner of section 29, T. 17 S., R. 7 E.

(42) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 30, 24, 14, 10 and 4 to the northwest corner of section 4, T. 17 S., R. 6 E.

(43) Then north northeast in a straight line across the easternmost portion of section 32 to the northeast corner of section 32, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(44) Then north along the eastern boundary of section 29 to the northeast corner of section 29, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(45) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 20 to the northwest corner of section 20, T. 16 S., R. 6 E.

(46) Then west northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 18 and 13 to the northwest corner of section 13, T. 16 S., R. 5 E.

(47) Then north northwest in a straight diagonal line across sections 11 and 2 to the northwest corner of section 2, T. 16 S., R. 5 E.

(48) Then west along the southern boundaries of section 34 and 33 to the southwest corner of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(49) Then north along the western boundary of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E., in a straight line for approximately 0.5 mile to the intersection with the Chualar Land Grant boundary at the northwestern corner of section 33, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(50) Then northeast in a straight diagonal line across the Chualar Land Grant and section 27 to the northeast corner of section 27, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(51) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line across section 22 to the

northwest corner of section 22, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(52) Then west in a straight line along the southern boundaries of sections 16 and 17, T. 15 S., R. 5 E., to the southwest corner of section 17 where it intersects with the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant boundary.

(53) Then north and then west along the eastern boundary of the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant and the western boundaries of sections 21, 17, 8, and 7, T. 15 S., R. 5 E.

(54) Then in a straight line from the northwest corner of the Encinal Y Buena Esperanza Land Grant boundary and section 7, T. 15 S., R. 5 E. in a west northwest direction to the point where the power transmission line (with located metal tower) intersects at the western boundary of the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant and the eastern boundary of the El Alisal Land Grant, T. 14 S., R. 4 E.

(55) Then north and then northwest along the boundary line between the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant and El Alisal Land Grant to the westernmost corner of the Cienega del Gabilan Land Grant, T. 14 S., R. 4 E.

(56) Then west along the boundary line between the Sausal Land Grant and La Natividad Land Grant to the point where the boundary line intersects Old Stage Road.

(57) Then north along Old Stage Road to the point where Old Stage Road intersects the Monterey County—San Benito County line, T. 13 S., R. 4 E.

(58) Then northwest along the Monterey County—San Benito County line to the point near the Town of Aromas where the boundary lines of the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito meet, T. 12 S., R. 3 E.

(59) Then in a meandering line along the Monterey County—Santa Cruz County line east then southeast to the Pacific Ocean, T. 12 S., R. 1 E.

(60) Then south along the coastline of Monterey Bay to its intersection with the northwesternmost boundary of Fort Ord Military Reservation, T. 14 S., R. 1 E.

(61) Then following the boundary line of the Fort Ord Military Reservation in an irregular line generally east, then south, then west to the point where the

boundary line of the military reservation meets the Pacific Ocean, T. 15 S., R. 1 E.

(62) Then following the coastline of the Monterey Peninsula south along the coastline of Carmel Bay to Carmel Point, the northwesternmost point of Point Lobos State Reserve on the Carmel Peninsula.

(63) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line to the southwestern corner of section 25, T. 16 S., R. 1 W.

(64) Then east along the southern boundaries of section 25, T. 16 S., R. 1 W., and sections 30 and 29, T. 16 S., R. 1 E., to the southeastern corner of section 29 where it intersects with the southwestern boundary of the El Potrero de San Carlos Land Grant.

(65) Then southeast along the southwestern boundary line of the El Potrero de San Carlos Land Grant to the southeastern corner of section 33, T. 16 S., R. 1 E.

(66) Then east along the line separating Township 16 S. and Township 17 S. and across Pinyon Peak to the southeast corner of section 32, T. 16 S., R. 2 E. (This is the beginning and ending point of the boundary of Carmel Valley viticultural area.)

(67) Then continuing east along the line separating Township 16 S. from Township 17 S. to its point of intersection with the line separating Range 2 E. and Range 3 E.

(68) Then north along the western boundaries of sections 31, 30, 19, 18, 7 and 6 in T. 16 S., R. 3 E. to the southwestern corner of section 31, T. 15 S., R. 3 E.

(69) Then in a straight diagonal line east northeast across sections 31, 32 and 33, T. 15 S., R. 3 E. to the southeast corner of section 28, T. 15 S., R. 3 E.

(70) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line along the eastern boundaries of sections 33 and 34, T. 15 S., R. 3 E., and sections 3, 2, 12, 16, 20, 21, and 28, T. 16 S., R. 4 E., to the point where the eastern boundary line of section 28 intersects the boundary line of the Guadalupe Y Llanitos de Los Correos Land Grant.

(71) Then south to the southwest corner of section 34, T. 16 S., R. 4 E.

(72) Then east to the northwest corner of section 2, T. 17 S., R. 4 E.

(73) Then south along the eastern boundary of section 3 to the southeast corner of section 3, T. 17 S., R. 4 E.

(74) Then southeast in a straight diagonal line across sections 11, 13, 19, and 29, to the southeast corner of section 29, T. 17 S., R. 5 E.

(75) Then south along the western boundary of section 33 to the southwest corner of section 33, T. 17 S., R. 5 E.

(76) Then east along the southern boundary of section 33 to the northeast corner of section 4, T. 18 S., R. 5 E.

(77) Then southeast in a diagonal line across sections 3 and 11 to the southeast corner of section 11, T. 18 S., R. 5 E.

(78) Then south along the western boundary of section 13 to the southwest corner of section 13, T. 18 S., R. 5 E.

(79) Then southeast in a diagonal line across section 24 to the southeast corner of section 24, T. 18 S., R. 5 E.

(80) Then south along the western boundaries of section 30 and 31 to the southwest corner of section 31, T. 18 S., R. 6 E.

(81) Then east along the southern boundaries of sections 31 and 32 to the southeast corner of section 32, T. 18 S., R. 6 E. (From this point, the Monterey and Arroyo Seco viticultural areas share the same boundary lines.)

(82) Then south along the eastern boundaries of sections 5, 8, and 17 to Arroyo Seco Road, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(83) Then southwest in a straight line for approximately 1.0 mile to Benchmark 673, T. 19 S., R. 6 E.

(84) Then west in a straight line for approximately 1.8 miles to Bench Mark 649.

(85) Then northwest in a straight line for approximately 0.2 mile to the northeast corner of section 23, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(86) Then west following the northern boundaries of sections 23 and 22 to the northwest corner of section 22, T. 19 S., R. 5 E.

(87) Then south in a straight line along the western boundary of section 22 to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-178, 49 FR 24718, June 15, 1984, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.99 Clear Lake.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Clear Lake."

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Clear Lake viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. The maps are titled as follows:

(1) "Lower Lake Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series, 1958;

(2) "Clearlake Oaks Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series, 1960;

(3) "Lakeport Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series, 1958;

(4) "Kelseyville Quadrangle, California," 15 minute series, 1959.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Clear Lake viticultural area is located in southwestern Lake County, California. The descriptive boundaries of the viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference on the applicable U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

Lower Lake Quadrangle Map (15 minute series); From the beginning point on Mt. Hannah in Section 16, Township 12 North (T12N), Range 8 West (R8W), identified as having an elevation of 3,978 feet, the boundary runs—

(1) East-southeasterly in a straight line to the point on Seigler Mountain in Section 23, T12N/R8W, identified as having an elevation of 3,692 feet;

(2) Then east-southeasterly in a straight line to the point on Childers Peak in Section 34, T12N/R7W, identified as having an elevation of 2,188 feet;

(3) Then east-northeasterly in a straight line to the point on the southeast corner of Section 25, T12N/R7W;

(4) Then northeasterly in a straight line to the point in Section 16, T12N/R6W, identified as being the "Baker Mine;"

(5) Then southwesterly in a straight line to the point at the southeast corner of Section 23, T13N/R7W;

(6) Then northerly along the east line of Sections 23, 14, 11, and 2, to the point at the northeast corner of Section 2, T13N/R7W, on the Clearlake Oaks Quadrangle map;

Clearlake Oaks Quadrangle Map (15 minute series); Continuing from the northeast corner of Section 2, T13N/R7W—

(7) Then northwesterly in a straight line to the point in Section 21, T14N/R7W, at the top of Round Mountain

(8) Then northwesterly in a straight line to the southeast corner of Section 4, T14N/R8W;

Lakeport Quadrangle Map (15 minute series); Continuing from the southeast corner of Section 4, T14N/R8W, on the Clearlake Oaks Quadrangle Map—

(9) Then northwesterly on the Lakeport Quadrangle in a straight line to a point on Charlie Alley Peak in Section 28, T16N/R9W, identified as having an elevation of 3,482 feet;

(10) Then westerly in a straight line to a point on Hells Peak in Section 29, T16N/R10W, identified as having an elevation of 2,325 feet;

(11) Then southeasterly in a straight line to a point on Griner Peak in Section 23, T15N/R10W, identified as having an elevation of 2,132 feet;

(12) Then southwesterly in a straight line to a point on Scotts Mountain in Section 8, T14N/R10W, identified as having an elevation of 2,380 feet;

(13) Then southeasterly in a straight line to a point on Lakeport Peak in Section 35, T14N/R10W, identified as having an elevation of 2,180 feet;

Kelseyville Quadrangle Map (15 minute series); Continuing from Lakeport Peak in Section 35, T14N/R10W, on the Lakeport Quadrangle Map—

(14) Then southeasterly in a straight line to the point at the southwest corner of Section 1, T13N/R10W;

(15) Then south by southeast in a straight line to the point at the southeast corner of Section 36, T13N/R10W;

(16) Then south by southeasterly in a straight line to the point at the southwest corner of Section 18, T12N/R8W;

(17) Then east by northeast in a straight line to the beginning point at Mount Hannah, Section 16, T12N/R8W, on the Lower Lake Quadrangle Map.

[T.D. ATF-174, 49 FR 19468, May 8, 1984]

§ 9.100 Mesilla Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mesilla Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Mesilla Valley viticultural area are 15 U.S.G.S. quadrangle 7.5 minute series maps. They are entitled:

(1) "Anthony, N. Mex.-Tex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955;

(2) "Bishop Cap, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955;

(3) "Black Mesa, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(4) "Canutillo, Tex.-N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955 (photorevised 1967);

(5) "Dona Ana, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(6) "La Mesa, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955;

(7) "La Union, N. Mex.-Tex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955;

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(8) “Las Cruces, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(9) “Leasburg, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(10) “Little Black Mountain, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(11) “Picacho Mountain, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1978;

(12) “San Miguel, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955;

(13) “Smeltertown, Tex.-N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955 (photorevised 1967 and 1973);

(14) “Strauss, N. Mex.-Tex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955; and

(15) “Tortugas Mountain, N. Mex.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1955.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Mesilla Valley viticultural area is located within Dona Ana County, New Mexico, and El Paso County, Texas. The boundaries are as follows: The beginning point is at the Faulkner Canyon on the “Leasburg, N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map at the northwest corner of Section 15, Township 21 South (T21S), Range 1 West (R1W).

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary runs east 3.7 miles along the north section line until it converges with the 4,200 foot elevation contour line at Section 18, T21S/R1E;

(2) Then it runs southeasterly 31 miles along the 4,200 foot elevation contour line to a point approximately 3.5 miles south of Bishop Cap where it intersects the Fort Bliss Military Reservation boundary at the northeast portion of Section 13, T25S/R3E on the “Bishop Cap, N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(3) Then it follows the Fort Bliss Military Reservation boundary south for approximately 3.7 miles and east approximately .8 mile to the intersection with the 4,200 foot elevation contour line at the southeast portion of Section 6, T26S/R4E on the “Anthony, N. Mex.-Tex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(4) Then it runs south along the 4,200 foot elevation contour line for approximately 20 miles until it intersects the La Mesa Road (Mesa Avenue) in the city limits of El Paso, Texas, on the “Smeltertown, Tex.-N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(5) Then it heads south on the La Mesa Road (Mesa Avenue) for 1.2 miles until it meets Executive Center Boule-

vard that goes to La Guna/Smeltertown;

(6) Then it travels in a southwesterly direction for 1.1 miles on Executive Center Boulevard to La Guna/Smeltertown until it crosses the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks at Smeltertown, Texas;

(7) Then it proceeds back into New Mexico northwesterly along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks approximately 12.5 miles to a point near the switch yards at Strauss, New Mexico, where it intersects the 4,100 foot elevation contour line at the center of Section 24, T28S/R2E on the “Strauss, N. Mex.-Tex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(8) Then it follows the 4,100 foot elevation contour line in a northwesterly direction for 17 miles until it intersects with the south section line of Section 29, T25S/R2E, on the “Little Black Mountain, N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(9) Then it runs westerly approximately .5 mile along the south section line until it meets the 4,150 foot elevation contour line at Section 29, T25S/R2E;

(10) Then it follows the 4,150 foot elevation contour line northward for 15 miles until it meets with Interstate Highway 70/80/180 at the southeast corner of Section 19, T23S/R1E, on the “Las Cruces, N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(11) Then it runs southwest along Interstate Highway 70/80/180 for approximately .9 mile until it reaches the 4,200 foot elevation contour line at the northwest corner of Section 30, T23S/R1E, on the “Picacho Mt., N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(12) Then it meanders in a northerly direction on the 4,200 foot elevation contour line for 15 miles until it reaches the section line at the southwest corner of Section 15, T21S/R1W on the “Leasburg, N. Mex.” U.S.G.S. map;

(13) Then finally it goes north along the section line to Faulkner Canyon until it meets with the northwest corner of Section 15, T21S/R1W, which is the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-197, 50 FR 6163, Feb. 14, 1985]

§9.101 The Hamptons, Long Island.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “The Hamptons, Long Island.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of "The Hamptons, Long Island" viticultural area are 5 U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

- (1) "Riverhead, N.Y.," 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000, edition of 1956;
- (2) "Eastport, N.Y.," 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000, edition of 1956;
- (3) "New York, N.Y.; N.J.; Conn., U.S. 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1960, revised 1979;
- (4) "Providence, R.I.; Mass.; Conn.; N.Y., U.S. 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1947, revised 1969, and
- (5) "Hartford, Conn.; N.Y.; N.J.; Mass., U.S. 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the viticultural area are as follows: "The Hamptons, Long Island" viticultural area is located entirely within eastern Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. The viticultural area boundaries consist of all of the land areas of the South Fork of Long Island, New York, including all of the beaches, shorelines, islands and mainland areas in the Townships of Southampton and East Hampton (including Gardiners Island). The beginning point is found on the "Riverhead, N.Y." U.S.G.S. map on the Peconic River about 2 miles east of Calverton where the Townships of Riverhead, Brookhaven and Southampton meet:

- (1) The boundary travels south approximately 10 miles along the Southampton/Brookhaven Township line until it reaches the dunes on the Atlantic Ocean near Cupsogue Beach on the "Eastport, N.Y." U.S.G.S. map.
- (2) Then the boundary proceeds east and west along the beaches, shorelines, islands and mainland areas of the entire South Fork of Long Island described on the "New York," "Providence," and "Hartford" U.S.G.S. maps until it reaches the Peconic River near Calverton at the beginning point. These boundaries consist of all of the land found in the Townships of Southampton and East Hampton (including Gardiners Island).

[T.D. ATF-205, 50 FR 20413, May 16, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-344, 58 FR 40354, July 28, 1993]

§ 9.102 Sonoma Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sonoma Mountain."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Sonoma Mountain viticultural area are 2 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5 minute series, as follows:

- (1) Glen Ellen, Calif., dated 1954, photorevised 1980; and
- (2) Kenwood, Calif., dated 1954, photorevised 1980.

(c) *Boundary.* The Sonoma Mountain viticultural area is located in Sonoma County, California. The boundary is as follows:

- (1) The beginning point is the northern most point at which the 1600-foot contour line crosses the section line dividing section 22 from section 23, in Township 6 North, Range 7 West.
- (2) The boundary follows this section line north to the 800-foot contour line.
- (3) The boundary follows the 800-foot contour line westerly, easterly, and northerly to Bennett Valley Road.
- (4) The boundary follows Bennett Valley Road easterly to Enterprise Road.
- (5) The boundary follows Enterprise Road southeasterly to an unnamed stream, in Section 7, Township 6 North, Range 7 West, which crosses Enterprise Road near the point at which the road turns from an easterly to a southerly direction.
- (6) The boundary follows this stream easterly to the 400-foot contour line.
- (7) The boundary follows the 400-foot contour line southerly to the township line dividing Township 6 North from Township 5 North.
- (8) The boundary follows a straight line extension of this township line west to the 1200-foot contour line.
- (9) The boundary follows the 1200-foot contour line northwesterly to the range line dividing Range 6 West from Range 7 West.
- (10) The boundary follows this range line south to the 1600-foot contour line.
- (11) The boundary follows this contour line westerly to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-196, 50 FR 2979, Jan. 23, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.103 Mimbres Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mimbres Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Mimbres Valley viticultural area are 28 U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps (26-7.5 minute series and 2-15 minute series). They are entitled:

- (1) "Akela, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1972;
- (2) "Antelope Hill, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1963 (photinspected 1974);
- (3) "Bisbee Hills, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (4) "Bowlin Ranch, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (5) "Capital Dome, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (6) "Carne, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (7) "Columbus, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (8) "Columbus NE, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1966;
- (9) "Columbus SE, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1966;
- (10) "Deming East, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (11) "Deming West, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964 (photinspected 1972);
- (12) "Dwyer, N. Mex.," 15 minute series, edition of 1956;
- (13) "Faywood Station, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1947;
- (14) "Florida Gap, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;
- (15) "Goat Ridge, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;
- (16) "Gym Peak, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;
- (17) "Hermanas, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;
- (18) "Malpais Hill, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (19) "Midway Butte, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (20) "Myndus, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1972;
- (21) "North Peak, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (22) "Red Mountain, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;
- (23) "San Lorenzo, N. Mex.," 15 minute series, edition of 1956;

(24) "Sibley Hole, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1972;

(25) "South Peak, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965;

(26) "Spalding, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964;

(27) "West Lime Hills, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1965; and

(28) "Williams Ranch, N. Mex.," 7.5 minute series, edition of 1964.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Mimbres Valley viticultural area is located within Grant and Luna Counties, New Mexico. The boundaries are as follows: The beginning point is located at Faywood Station on an unimproved dirt road at benchmark 4911 in Luna County, New Mexico on the northern part of Section 2, Township 21 South (T21S), Range 12 West (R12W) on the Faywood Station Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map;

(1) From the beginning point the boundary runs northeast 2.25 miles along an unimproved dirt road until it intersects U.S. Route 180 (indicated on map as U.S. Rte. 260) at New Mexico Highway 61 (indicated on map as an unnumbered secondary highway) at the south portion of Sec. 30, T20S/R11W;

(2) The boundary proceeds in a generally northerly direction on N.M. Hwy. 61 for 34.5 miles crossing over U.S. Rte. 90 (indicated on map as U.S. Rte. 180) west of San Lorenzo, N.M. until it meets an unimproved dirt road near Bear Canyon Dam at the west line of Sec. 28, T16S/R11W on the San Lorenzo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(3) It then heads east on the unimproved dirt road for .2 mile until it meets the Mimbres River at Sec. 28, T16S/R11W;

(4) It then goes south on the Mimbres River for .25 mile until it intersects the 6,000 foot elevation contour line at Sec. 28, T16S/R11W;

(5) From there the boundary runs south along the 6,000 foot elevation contour line until it meets the east line of Sec. 11, T17S/R11W;

(6) Then it proceeds south on the section line for .6 mile until it hits the south line of Sec. 12, T17S/R11W;

(7) Then it travels east on the section line for 1.8 miles until it intersects an unimproved dirt road in Noonday Canyon on the north line of Sec. 18, T17S/R10W;

(8) It then heads south on the unimproved dirt road for 2.2 miles until it intersects a medium duty road at the northern part of Sec. 30, T17S/R10W;

(9) The boundary goes south on the medium duty road for .8 mile until it reaches the north line of Sec. 31, T17S/R10W;

(10) The boundary goes east 5 miles on the section line to the east line of Sec. 36, T17S/R10W;

(11) The boundary proceeds south on the section line for 13 miles to the south line of Sec. 36 (also indicated on map as Luna/Grant Country line), T19S/R10W on the Dwyer, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(12) The boundary travels west on the Luna/Grant County line for three miles to the east line of Sec. 4, T20S/R10W;

(13) The boundary goes south on the section line for three miles to the south line of Sec. 16, T20S/R10W;

(14) Then it goes west on the section line for approximately .6 mile to a light duty road located 500 feet south of Benchmark 5119 on the south line of Sec. 16, T20S/R10W;

(15) The boundary heads south on the light duty road for approximately 10.25 miles until it meets Hwy. 180 at Benchmark 4672 near the west line of Sec. 9, T22S/R10W on the Spalding, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(16) Then it proceeds southeasterly on Hwy. 180 for approximately 5 miles to the north line of Sec. 6, T23S/R9W on the Deming West, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(17) It then goes east on the section line approximately 11.75 miles to the east line of Sec. 1, T23S/R8W on the Carne, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(18) It then travels south on the section line for 1.5 miles until it meets an unimproved dirt road at Sec. 12, T23S/R8W;

(19) It follows the unimproved dirt road in a easterly direction for 3 miles to Carne Windmill at the northeast part of Sec. 17, T23S/R7W;

(20) From there it follows an unimproved dirt road in a southeasterly direction for .75 mile until it meets the south line of Sec. 16, T23S/R7W;

(21) Then it proceeds east along the section line for 9 miles until it arrives at the east line of Sec. 24, T23S/R6W on the Myndus, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(22) Then it goes south on the section line for 15 miles until it meets the south line of Sec. 36, T25S/R6W on the Sibley Hole, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(23) Then it heads west on the section line for 8 miles until it intersects the 4,200 foot elevation contour line at the southeast corner of Sec. 34, T25S/R7W on the Gym Peak, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(24) Then it heads north on the 4,200 foot elevation contour line for 11 miles until it meets N.M. Hwy. 549 (indicated on map as U.S. Rte. 70/80/180) at the southwest corner of Sec. 5, T24S/R7W on the Florida Gap, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(25) The boundary heads west on M.M. Hwy. 549 (indicated on map as U.S. Rte. 70/80/180) for 4.5 miles until it meets the light duty road at the east line of Sec. 3, T24S/R8W on the Capital Dome, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(26) It then goes south on the light duty road/section line for 4 miles until it meets another light duty road at the south line of Sec. 22, T24S/R8W;

(27) Then the boundary heads west for 2 miles on the light duty road/section line until it intersects an unimproved dirt road at the east line of Sec. 29, T24S/R8W;

(28) Then it travels south on the unimproved dirt road/section line for 2 miles until it meets another unimproved dirt road at the south line of Sec. 32, T24S/R8W;

(29) It then moves west .25 mile on the unimproved dirt road until it reaches the east line of Sec. 5, T25S/R8W;

(30) Then it goes south on the section line for 6 miles until it reaches an unimproved dirt road near Crawford Ranch at the north line of Sec. 5, T25S/R8W on the South Peak, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(31) Then it follows the unimproved dirt road in a southwest then southern direction for approximately 3 miles until it hits the north line of Sec. 19, T26S/R8W;

(32) It then travels east for 1.1 mile along the section line until it hits the east line of Sec. 20, T26S/R8W;

(33) From there it proceeds south for 2 miles on the section line until it intersects the north line of Sec. 33, T26S/R8W;

(34) It then heads east for 5 miles on the section line until it intersects the east line of Sec. 31, T26S/R7W on the Gym Peak, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(35) The boundary goes south on the section line for 7 miles until it meets the north line of Sec. 5 (which also is a light duty road), T28S/R7W on the Columbus NE, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(36) Then it goes east for 4 miles on the section line until it meets the east line of Sec. 2 near Oney Tank T28S/R7W;

(37) Then it goes south on the section line for 8.7 miles until it meets the New Mexico, U.S.A./Mexico International border at the east line of Sec. 17, T29S/R7W on the Columbus SE, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(38) The boundary follows in a westerly direction along the International border for 23 miles to the west line of Sec. 18, T29S/R10W on the Hermanas, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(39) It then heads north on the western section for 3.5 miles to the north line of Sec. 31, T28S/R10W;

(40) It then moves east for 13 miles on the section line until it intersects the east line of Sec. 32, T28S/R8W on the Columbus, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(41) Then it follows the section line north for 8 miles until it meets the south line of Sec. 18, T27S/R8W on the North Peak, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(42) Then it proceeds west on the section line for 11 miles to the west part of Sec. 16 identified as longitude point 107 degrees, 52 minutes, 30 seconds, T27S/R10W on the West Lime Hills, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(43) Then it moves north on the 107 degrees, 52 minutes, 30 seconds longitude point for 9 miles until it intersects the north line of Sec. 4, T26S/R10W on the Midway Butte, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(44) Then it goes west on the section line for 6.5 miles until it meets the west line of Sec. 33, T25S/R11W on the Bisbee Hills, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(45) The boundary then travels north on the section line for 26.5 miles (crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks) until it intersects with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad tracks on the west line of Sec. 21, T21S/R11W on the Spalding, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(46) Finally it follows the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad tracks in a northwesterly direction for 5 miles until it reaches the beginning point at benchmark 4911 on an unimproved dirt road in Faywood Station at Sec. 2, T21S/R12W on the Faywood Station, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-217, 50 FR 48081, Nov. 21, 1985]

§ 9.104 South Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "South Coast."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of South Coast viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) San Diego, 1:250,000 series, 1958 (revised 1978).

(2) Santa Ana, 1:250,000 series, 1959 (revised 1979).

(3) Long Beach, 1:250,000 series, 1957 (revised 1978).

(4) Wildomar Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1953 (photorevised 1973).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The South Coast viticultural area is located in California. The starting point of the following boundary description is the northern intersection of the Orange County line with the Pacific Ocean (on the Long Beach map).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the starting point generally northeastward, eastward, and southeastward along the Orange County line, to the intersection of that county line with the township line on the northern border of Township 7 South (in Range 6 West; on the Santa Ana map).

(ii) From there eastward along that township line to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Temecula viticultural area described in § 9.50; at this point, the Temecula viticultural area boundary coincides with the boundary of the Cleveland National Forest (on the Wildomar Quadrangle map).

(iii) From there following the northern boundary of the Temecula viticultural area, at and near its northernmost point, generally northeastward, eastward, and southeastward until the Temecula viticultural area boundary again intersects the township line on the northern border of Township 7 South (in Range 4 West; thus all

of the Temecula viticultural area is included inside of South Coast viticultural area).

(iv) Then eastward, along the township line on the northern border of Township 7 South, to the San Bernardino Meridian (on the Santa Ana map).

(v) Then southward along the San Bernardino Meridian to the Riverside County-San Diego County line.

(vi) Then westward along that county line for about 7½ miles, to the western boundary of the Cleveland National Forest (near the Pechanga Indian Reservation).

(vii) Then generally southeastward along the Cleveland National Forest boundary to where it joins California Highway 76.

(viii) From there generally southeastward along Highway 76 to California Highway 79.

(ix) Then southeastward along Highway 79 to the township line on the northern border of Township 12 South (in Range 3 East).

(x) Then eastward along that township line to its intersection with the range line on the eastern border of Range 3 East.

(xi) From there southward along that range line to the U.S.-Mexico international border.

(xii) Then westward along that international border to the Pacific Ocean.

(xiii) Then generally northwestward along the shore of the Pacific Ocean to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-218, 50 FR 48084, Nov. 21, 1985]

§ 9.105 Cumberland Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Cumberland Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Cumberland Valley viticultural area are the following 32 U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 7.5 minute series:

(1) "Williamsport Quadrangle", edition of 1969.

(2) "Shepherdstown Quadrangle", edition of 1978.

(3) "Keedysville Quadrangle", edition of 1978.

(4) "Middletown Quadrangle", edition of 1953, photo-revised 1979.

(5) "Myersville Quadrangle", edition of 1953, photo-revised 1971.

(6) "Smithsburg Quadrangle", edition of 1953, photo-revised 1971.

(7) "Waynesboro Quadrangle", edition of 1944, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(8) "Iron Springs Quadrangle", edition of 1953, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(9) "Scotland Quadrangle", edition of 1944, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(10) "Caledonia Park Quadrangle", edition of 1944, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(11) "Walnut Botton Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1969 and 1977.

(12) "Dickinson Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1969 and 1977.

(13) "Mount Holly Springs Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(14) "Mechanicsburg Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(15) "LeMoyne Quadrangle", edition of 1963, photo-revised 1972.

(16) "Steelton Quadrangle", edition of 1963, photo-revised 1972.

(17) "Harrisburg West Quadrangle", edition of 1969, photo-revised 1974.

(18) "Wertsville Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(19) "Sherman's Dale Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(20) "Landisburg Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1969 and 1977.

(21) "Andersonburg Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1969 and 1977.

(22) "Newville Quadrangle", edition of 1952, photo-revised 1969 and 1975.

(23) "Newburg Quadrangle", edition of 1966, photo-revised 1973.

(24) "Doylesburg Quadrangle", edition of 1966, photo-revised 1973.

(25) "Roxbury Quadrangle", edition of 1966, photo-revised 1973.

(26) "Fannettsburg Quadrangle", edition of 1966, photo-revised 1973.

(27) "St. Thomas Quadrangle" edition of 1944, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(28) "McConnellsburg Quadrangle", edition of 1944, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(29) "Mercersburg Quadrangle", edition of 1943, photo-revised 1968 and 1973.

(30) "Clear Spring Quadrangle", edition of 1955, photo-revised 1971.

(31) “Hedgesville Quadrangle”, edition of 1979.

(32) “Mason Dixon Quadrangle”, edition of 1943–53 (photorevised 1971).

(33) “Hagerstown Quadrangle”, edition of 1943–53 (photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1977).

(34) “Funkstown Quadrangle”, edition of 1943–53 (photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1977).

(35) “Plainfield Quadrangle”, edition of 1975.

(36) “Shippensburg Quadrangle”, edition of 1973.

(37) “Chambersburg Quadrangle”, edition of 1973.

(38) “Williamson Quadrangle”, edition of 1973.

(39) “Greencastle Quadrangle”, edition of 1973.

(40) “Dillsburg Quadrangle”, edition of 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The Cumberland Valley viticultural area is located in Washington County in west-central Maryland and Franklin and Cumberland counties in south-central Pennsylvania. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Starting immediately west of the Town of Williamsport in Washington County, Maryland, at Lock 45 of the Chesapeake & Ohio (C&O) Canal National Historical Park and the confluence of the Potomac River and Conococheague Creek (see Williamsport Quadrangle), the boundary proceeds in a southeasterly direction along the perimeter of the park on the northeastern bank of the Potomac River to the confluence of Antitam Creek and the Potomac River;

(2) Then southeast of Limekiln Road which runs along the perimeter of the park from Antietam Creek to the intersection of Limekiln Road and Harpers Ferry Road;

(3) Then northeasterly a straight line approximately two miles to the 952-foot summit of Hawk’s Hill;

(4) Then northerly on a straight line approximately 2.5 miles to the intersection of Red Hill Road and Porterstown Road;

(5) Then southeasterly along Porterstown Road to its intersection with Mount Briar—Trego Road;

(6) Then southerly along Mount Briar—Trego Road to its intersection with Millbrook Road;

(7) Then east along Millbrook Road to its intersection with State Route 67, approximately 0.5 mile north of Rohersville, Maryland;

(8) Then directly east approximately 1.25 miles in a straight line to the 1,000-foot contour line of South Mountain;

(9) Then in a north northeasterly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line of South Mountain in Washington County, Maryland, and Franklin and Cumberland counties in Pennsylvania to the point on South Mountain where the 1,000-foot contour line crosses State Hollow Road (Rt. 233);

(10) Then north along Rt. 233 to the point where it crosses the 750-foot contour of South Mountain;

(11) Then east along the 750-foot contour line of South Mountain to the point southwest of the Mount Holly Springs Reservoir where Cold Spring Run, a tributary of Yellow Breeches Creek, crosses the 750-foot contour line, approximately 3 miles southwest of the town of Mount Holly Springs, Pennsylvania;

(12) Then east northeast in a straight line approximately seven miles to Center Point Knob, elev. 1050 feet, approximately two miles southeast of Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania (see Mechanicsburg Quadrangle);

(13) Then continuing east northeast in a straight line approximately six miles to the point where U.S. Rt. 15 crosses Yellow Breeches Creek, approximately one mile east of Williams Grove, Pennsylvania;

(14) Then east and northeast in a meandering line along the north bank of Yellow Breeches Creek to its confluence with the Susquehanna River;

(15) Then north along the west bank of the Susquehanna River, which forms the western portion of the corporate boundary line of the City of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to the point where the 300-foot contour line and the west bank of the Susquehanna River meet;

(16) Then directly west to the 700-foot contour line of Blue Mountain overlooking the Susquehanna River;

(17) Then along the 700-foot contour line of Blue Mountain as it meanders west and around McClures Gap;

(18) Then along the 700-foot contour line of Blue Mountain to the point

where the 700-foot contour line crosses State Rt. 233;

(19) Then northeast along Rt. 233 through Doubling Gap to the 1,000-foot contour line of Blue Mountain;

(20) Then in a generally southwesterly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line of Blue Mountain into Franklin County to the point where the 1,000-foot contour line meets the roadbed of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Interstate 76;

(21) Then along the roadbed of the Pennsylvania Turnpike to the east entrance of the Blue Mountain Tunnel;

(22) Then in a straight line approximately 6.5 miles to the intersection of State Rt. 533 and the 1,000-foot contour line of Blue Mountain, approximately one mile west northwest of Upper Strasburg, Pennsylvania;

(23) Then along the 1,000-foot contour line of Blue Mountain to and along the 1,000-foot contour line of Broad Mountain;

(24) Then along the 1,000-foot contour line as it meanders along and around Broad Mountain and Front Mountain to the point where the 1,000-foot contour line crosses Wilson Run near Franklin Furnace, Pennsylvania;

(25) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 3.5 miles to Parnell Knob, elev. 2060 feet;

(26) Then west northwest in a straight line approximately four miles to the point where the 1,000-foot contour line crosses Township Run near Cape Horn on Cove Mountain, approximately two miles north northwest of Fort Loudon, Pennsylvania;

(27) Then southwest along the 1,000-foot contour line of Cove Mountain into and out of Cove Gap;

(28) Then along the 1,000-foot contour line of Cove Mountain and Two Top Mountain in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and Sword Mountain and Fairview Mountain in Washington County, Maryland, to the point on Fairview Mountain where the 1,000-foot contour line intersects the National Road (U.S. Rt. 40);

(29) Then west along U.S. Rt. 40 approximately 0.5 mile to the intersection of U.S. Rt. 40 and Cove Road;

(30) Then south in a straight line from the intersection of U.S. Rt. 40 and Cove Road approximately 1.25 miles to

the intersection of McCoys Ferry Road and State Rt. 56;

(31) Then south along McCoys Ferry Road to the perimeter of the C&O Canal National Historical Park along the Potomac River;

(32) Then southeast along the perimeter of the C&O National Historical Park to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-210, 50 FR 29971, July 23, 1985, as amended by T.D. ATF-249, 52 FR 5960, Feb. 27, 1987]

§ 9.106 North Yuba.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "North Yuba."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of North Yuba viticultural area are the following four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 7.5 minute series:

(1) "Oregon House Quadrangle," edition of 1948, photo-revised 1969.

(2) "Rackerby Quadrangle," edition of 1948, photo-revised 1969.

(3) "Challenge Quadrangle," edition of 1948 photo-revised 1969.

(4) "French Corral Quadrangle," edition of 1948, photo-revised 1969.

(c) *Boundary.* The North Yuba viticultural area is located in Yuba County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the "Oregon House Quadrangle" map at the point where the Browns Valley Ditch crosses Woods Creek in the southwest corner of section 25, T. 17 N., R. 6 E., the boundary proceeds northeasterly in a meandering line approximately 1.5 miles along the east bank of Woods Creek to the point near Richards Ranch where the paved light duty road crosses said creek;

(2) Then west and north, approximately 0.33 mile to the point where the paved light duty road meets the unimproved dirt road accessing Dixon Hill and Texas Hill;

(3) Then northwest continuing along the paved light duty road approximately 2.75 miles to the intersection at Oregon House of said light duty road with the medium duty road which travels east and west between Virginia Ranch Reservoir of Dry Creek and the Yuba County Forestry Headquarters near Dobbins;

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(4) Then northeasterly, 0.7 mile, along same light duty road to its intersection with the unimproved dirt road to Lake Mildred, located in the northwest corner of section 2, T. 17 N., R. 6 E.;

(5) Then northwesterly, 1.0 miles, along the unimproved dirt road to the end of said road at the shoreline of Lake Mildred;

(6) Then southwest along the shoreline of Lake Mildred to the Los Verjeles Dam at the westernmost end of said lake;

(7) Then across the face of said dam and continuing northeast along the shoreline of Lake Mildred to the point where the stream running through Smokey Ravine flows into Lake Mildred;

(8) Then north and west along said stream to the point where the stream crosses the 1,900-foot contour line in the northeast corner of section 27, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(9) Then southwest in a meandering line along the 1,900-foot contour line of Lamb Hill;

(10) Then northwest along the 1,900-foot contour line of High Spring Ridge to the point where the medium duty paved road running north and south along Willow Glen Creek crosses the 1,900-foot contour line, approximately 0.75 mile north of Finley Ranch;

(11) Then north along said road, approximately 1 mile, to its intersection at Willow Glen Ranch near the west boundary line of section 15, T. 18 N., R. 6 E., with the light duty road which crosses Critterden Ridge;

(12) Then in a generally easterly direction along said road, approximately 2.0 miles, to its point of intersection with the light duty paved road named Frenchtown Road which runs north and south between Brownsville and Frenchtown;

(13) Then south along the Frenchtown Road to the point where the road crosses the 1,600-foot contour line in the northwest corner of section 24, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(14) Then east along the 1,600-foot contour line to the point where Dry Creek crosses the 1,600-foot contour line near the south boundary line of section 13, T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(15) Then south along Dry Creek, approximately 0.16 mile, to the confluence of Indiana Creek with Dry Creek;

(16) Then in a generally easterly direction, approximately 1 mile, along Indiana Creek to the confluence of Keystone Creek with Indiana Creek;

(17) Then north along Indiana Creek, approximately 0.87 mile, to the point where Indiana Creek meets the 2,000-foot contour line of Oregon Hills;

(18) Then in a generally southeasterly direction along the 2,000-foot contour line of Oregon Hills, approximately 6 miles, to the point near the east boundary line of section 9, T. 17 N., R. 7 E., where the power transmission line on Red Bluff crosses the 2,000-foot contour line;

(19) Then southwest along the right of way of said power transmission line to the point near the south boundary of section 9, T. 17 N., R. 7 E., where it meets the power transmission line running northwest and southeast between Dobbins and the Colgate Power House;

(20) Then southeast along the power transmission line between Dobbins and Colgate Power House to the Colgate Power House;

(21) Then in a generally westerly direction from the Colgate Power House along the power transmission line which crosses over Dobbins Creek to the point west of Dobbins Creek where the power transmission line intersects the 1,000-foot contour line;

(22) Then in a generally southwesterly direction along the 1,000-foot contour line above the north bank of the Yuba River and Harry L. Englebright lake of the Yuba River to the intersection of the 1,000-foot contour line with Woods Creek in the northeast corner of section 36, T. 17 N., R. 6 E.;

(23) Then east and north along the east bank of Woods Creek, approximately 0.5 miles, to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-211, 50 FR 30820, July 30, 1985]

§9.107 Lodi.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lodi."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Lodi viticultural area are 20

U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series maps, and are titled as follows:

- (1) "Valley Springs SW, Calif." (1962, photoinspected 1973);
- (2) "Linden, Calif." (1968);
- (3) "Waterloo, Calif." (1968, photoinspected 1978);
- (4) "Lodi South, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1976);
- (5) "Terminous, Calif." (1978);
- (6) "Thornton, Calif." (1978);
- (7) "Bruceville, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1980);
- (8) "Florin, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1980);
- (9) "Elk Grove, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1979);
- (10) "Sloughouse, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1980);
- (11) "Buffalo Creek, Calif." (1967, photorevised 1980);
- (12) "Folsom SE, Calif." (1954, photorevised 1980);
- (13) "Carbondale, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1980);
- (14) "Goose Creek, Calif." (1968, photorevised 1980);
- (15) "Clements, Calif." (1968);
- (16) "Wallace, Calif." (1962);
- (17) "Lodi North, Calif." (1968);
- (18) "Galt, Calif." (1968, photoinspected 1978);
- (19) "Clay, Calif." (1968); and
- (20) "Lockeford, Calif." (1968, photoinspected 1973);

(c) *Boundaries.* The Lodi viticultural area is located in California in the counties of Sacramento and San Joaquin. The beginning point is located in the southeast corner of the viticultural area where the Calaveras River intersects the eastern boundary of San Joaquin County ("Valley Springs, SW" U.S.G.S. map).

(1) The boundary proceeds west along the Calaveras River to the point of intersection with Eightmile Road (Beginning in the "Valley Springs, SW" map, passing through the "Linden" map and ending in the "Waterloo" map);

(2) Thence west along Eightmile Road to the point of intersection with Interstate Highway 5 (beginning in the "Waterloo" map and ending in the "Lodi South" map);

(3) Thence north and then northwest along Interstate Highway 5 to its intersection with an unnamed road (known

locally as Hood-Franklin Road) (beginning on the "Lodi South" map passing through the "Terminous," and "Thornton," maps and ending in the "Bruceville" map);

(4) Thence east along Hood-Franklin Road to its intersection with Franklin Boulevard (beginning in the "Bruceville" map and ending to the "Florin" map);

(5) Thence northeast along Franklin Boulevard to its meeting point with the section line running due east and connecting to the western end of Sheldon Road ("Florin" map);

(6) Thence due east along the section line connecting to the western end of Sheldon Road ("Florin" map);

(7) Thence east along Sheldon Road to its intersection with the Central California Traction Co. Railroad (beginning in the "Florin" map and ending in the "Elk Grove" map);

(8) Thence southeast along the Central California Traction Co. Railroad to its point of intersection with Grant Line Road ("Elk Grove" map);

(9) Thence northeast along Grant Line Road to the point of intersection with California State Highway 16 (beginning in the "Elk Grove" map, passing through the "Sloughouse" map and ending in the "Buffalo Creek" map);

(10) Thence southeast along California State Highway 16 to the point of intersection with Deer Creek (beginning in the "Buffalo Creek" map and ending in the "Folsom, SE" map);

(11) Thence northeast along Deer Creek to the point of intersection with the eastern boundary of Sacramento County ("Folsom, SE" map);

(12) Thence southeast along the eastern boundary of Sacramento County and then along the eastern boundary of San Joaquin County to the point of intersection with the Calaveras River, the point of beginning (beginning in the "Folsom, SE" map, passing through the "Carbondale," "Goose Creek," "Clements," and "Wallace" maps and ending in the "Valley Springs, SW" map).

[T.D. ATF-223, 51 FR 5324, Feb. 13, 1986]

§ 9.108 Ozark Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Ozark Mountain.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of Ozark Mountain viticultural area are 11 U.S.G.S. maps in the scale of 1:250,000. They are titled—

- (1) St. Louis, Missouri (1963, revised 1969);
- (2) Jefferson City, Missouri (1955, revised 1970);
- (3) Springfield, Missouri (1954, revised 1969);
- (4) Joplin, Missouri; Kansas (1954, revised 1974);
- (5) Tulsa, Oklahoma; Arkansas; Missouri; Kansas (1958, revised 1973);
- (6) Fort Smith, Arkansas-Oklahoma (1978);
- (7) Russellville, Arkansas (compiled in 1954);
- (8) Memphis, Tennessee; Arkansas; Missouri (1953, revised 1978);
- (9) Poplar Bluff, Missouri; Arkansas (1957, revised 1978);
- (10) Paducah, Kentucky; Illinois; Missouri; Indiana (1949, revised 1969); and
- (11) Rolla, Missouri; Illinois (1954, revised 1969).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Ozark Mountain viticultural area is located in Missouri, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. The starting point of the following boundary description is the point at which the Missouri River joins the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, Missouri (on the St. Louis map).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) The boundary proceeds from the starting point westward along the Missouri River until it meets the Osage River;

(ii) Then further westward along the Osage River (flowing through Lake of the Ozarks and the Harry S. Truman Reservoir) until it passes adjacent to Missouri Highway 82 in Osceola, Missouri (on the Jefferson City map);

(iii) Then southwestward along Missouri Highway 82 until it intersects U.S. Highway 54 in Eldorado Springs, Missouri (on the Joplin map);

(iv) Then westward along U.S. Highway 54 until it intersects U.S. Highway 71 near Nevada, Missouri;

(v) Then southward along U.S. Highway 71 until it intersects Interstate

Highway 44, approximately 5 miles south of Carthage, Missouri;

(vi) Then westward and southwestward along Interstate Highway 44 into the State of Oklahoma, and continuing southwestward until Interstate Highway 44 crosses the Neosho River near Miami, Oklahoma (on the Tulsa map);

(vii) Then southward along the Neosho River (flowing through the Lake of the Cherokees, Lake Hudson, and Fort Gibson Lake) until it flows into the Arkansas River, approximately 2 miles west of Fort Gibson, Oklahoma (on the Fort Smith map);

(viii) Then southward and eastward along the Arkansas River (flowing through the Robert S. Kerr Lake) into the State of Arkansas, and continuing eastward until the Arkansas River is joined by Vache Grasse Creek, approximately 4 miles east of Barling, Arkansas;

(ix) Then southeastward and southwestward following Vache Grasse Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas;

(x) Then westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading from Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas;

(xi) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek;

(xii) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek;

(xiii) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map);

(xiv) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River;

(xv) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek;

(xvi) Then northeastward and eastward along Cadron Creek, for about 2½ miles, until it passes under U.S. Highway 64, approximately 3½ miles west of Conway, Arkansas;

(xvii) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 64 until it intersects U.S. Highway 67, near Beebe, Arkansas (on the Memphis map);

(xviii) Then northeastward along U.S. Highway 67 into the state of Missouri, then northward until U.S. Highway 67 intersects U.S. Highway 60, in Poplar Bluff, Missouri (on the Poplar Bluff map);

(xix) Then eastward along U.S. Highway 60 until it crosses the western boundary of Stoddard County. Note: Here that boundary is the St. Francis River;

(xx) Then northward, northeastward, and eastward along the boundary of Stoddard County until it joins the southern boundary of Cape Girardeau County (on the Cape Girardeau map);

(xxi) Then northeastward along the Cape Girardeau County boundary until it meets the Mississippi River south of Cape Girardeau, Missouri;

(xxii) Then northward along the Mississippi River to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-231, 51 FR 24144, July 2, 1986; 51 FR 25366, July 14, 1986]

§9.109 Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area are 2 U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 scale maps. They are entitled:

(1) Washington, DC; Maryland; Virginia, 1957 (Revised 1979); and

(2) Richmond, VA; MD., 1973.

(c) *Boundaries.* The Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area consists of all of the lands in the Counties of Westmoreland, King George, Northumberland, Lancaster and Richmond, in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The boundaries of the Northern Neck George Washington Birthplace viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on the appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Washington, DC; Maryland; Virginia U.S.G.S. map at a point on Potomac Creek where the King George County western boundary line at its northernmost point intersects Potomac Creek the boundary proceeds easterly and southeasterly on the Rich-

mond, VA; MD. U.S.G.S. map, along the Virginia shoreline of the Potomac River for approximately 66 miles to Smith Point on the Chesapeake Bay;

(2) Thence southerly along the shoreline of the Chesapeake Bay for approximately 20 miles to Windmill Point at the mouth of the Rappahannock River;

(3) Thence northwesterly along the banks of the Rappahannock River for approximately 72 air miles to Muddy Creek at the point where the western boundary line of King George County at its southernmost point begins;

(4) Thence northward along the King George County/Stafford County line approximately 7 miles to the point of the beginning.

[T.D. ATF-250, 52 FR 13082, Apr. 21, 1987]

§9.110 San Benito.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "San Benito."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of San Benito viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Hollister Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1955 (photorevised 1971).

(2) Tres Pinos Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1955 (photorevised 1971).

(3) Quien Sabe Valley Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1968.

(4) Mt. Harlan Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1968.

(5) Paicines Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1968.

(6) Cherry Peak Quadrangle, 7.5 minute series, 1968.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The San Benito viticultural area is located in San Benito County, California. The starting point of the following boundary description is the point where the eastern border of Section 17 of Township 15 South, Range 7 East, crosses the latitude 36°37'30" (on the Cherry Peak map).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the starting point, westward along latitude 36°37'30" to the Range Line R.6E./R.7E. (on the Paicines map).

(ii) Then northward along that range line to the southern border of Section 1, Township 15 South, Range 6 East.

(iii) Then westward along that southern border to the western border of the same section.

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(iv) Then northward along that western border to the 800-foot contour line.

(v) Then northwestward along that contour line to the Township Line T.14S./T.15S.

(vi) Then westward along that township line to the southern border of Section 34, Township 15 South, Range 6 East.

(vii) Then continuing westward along that southern border to the 1200-foot contour line.

(viii) Then generally northwestward along that contour line until it crosses for the second time the southern border of Section 28, Township 14 South, Range 6 East.

(ix) Then westward along that southern border to the 1400-foot contour line.

(x) Then following the 1400-foot contour line through the following sections: Sections 28, 29, and 30, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; Section 25, Township 14 South, Range 5 East; Sections 30, 19, 20, and returning to 19, Township 14 South, Range 6 East; to the point where the 1400-foot contour line intersects the section line between Sections 19 and 18, Township 14 South, Range 6 East.

(xi) From there in a straight line due northward to the 1200-foot contour line in Section 18, Township 14 South, Range 6 East.

(xii) Then following the 1200-foot contour line generally northwestward to the northern border of Section 10, Township 14 South, Range 5 East (on the Mt. Harlan map).

(xiii) Then following that northern border northwestward to the 1600-foot contour line.

(xiv) Then following the 1600-foot contour line generally northward to an unimproved road.

(xv) Then looping southward along the unimproved road and continuing eastward past the designated “Spring” and then northward parallel with Bonanza Gulch to the Vineyard School on Cienega Road (on the Hollister map).

(xvi) From there in a straight line northeastward, crossing Bird Creek and the San Benito River, to the northwestern corner of Section 19, Township 13 South, Range 6 East (on the Tres Pinos map).

(xvii) From there following the northern border of Sections 19 and 20,

Township 13 South, Range 6 East, to the northeastern corner of Section 20.

(xviii) From there in a straight line due eastward to the Range line R.6E./R.7E.

(xix) Then southward along that Range line to the Township line T.13S./T.14S.

(xx) Then eastward along that Township line to the eastern border of Section 6, Township 14 South, Range 7 East (on the Quien Sabe Valley map).

(xxi) Then southward along the eastern border of Sections 6, 7, and 18, Township 14 South, Range 7 East, to the northern border of Section 20, Township 14 South, Range 7 East (on the Cherry Peak map).

(xxii) Then eastward along that northern border to the eastern border of Section 20.

(xxiii) Then southward along the eastern border of Sections 20, 29, and 32, Township 14 South, Range 7 East, and continuing southward along the eastern border of Sections 5, 8, and 17, Township 15 South, Range 7 East, to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-258, 52 FR 37137, Oct. 5, 1987]

§9.111 Kanawha River Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Kanawha River Valley”.

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area are 20 U.S.G.S. topographic maps in the 7.5-Minute series as follows:

(1) Addison, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1960;

(2) Gallipolis, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1958;

(3) Apple Grove, Ohio—W. Va., dated 1968, photorevised 1975;

(4) Glenwood, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;

(5) Milton, W. Va., dated 1972;

(6) West Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1957;

(7) Hamlin, W. Va., dated 1958;

(8) Garrets Bend, W. Va., dated 1958;

(9) Scott Depot, W. Va., dated 1958;

(10) Saint Albans, W. Va., dated 1958;

(11) Pocatamico, W. Va., dated 1958;

(12) Sissonville, W. Va., dated 1958;

(13) Romance, W. Va.—Ky., dated 1957;

(14) Kentuck, W. Va., dated 1957;

(15) Kenna, W. Va., dated 1957;

(16) Ripley, W. Va., dated 1960;

- (17) Cottageville, W. Va., dated 1960;
- (18) Mount Alto, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1958, photorevised 1972;
- (19) Beech Hill, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1957, photorevised 1975;
- (20) Cheshire, W. Va.—Ohio, dated 1968;

(c) *Boundary description.* The boundary description of the Kanawha River Valley viticultural area includes (in parentheses) the name of the map on which each described point is found. The boundary description is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the West Virginia-Ohio State Line at the confluence of Champaign Creek and the Ohio River. (Addison quadrangle)

(2) The boundary follows the West Virginia-Ohio State Line, in the Ohio River (across the Gallipolis and Apple Grove quadrangles) southwesterly to the point at which the Mason County-Cabell County Line intersects the State Line. (Glenwood quadrangle)

(3) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southerly to the benchmark at 583 ft. elevation in the town of Yates Crossing in Cabell County, WV. (Milton quadrangle)

(4) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southeasterly to the benchmark at 640 ft. elevation in the town of Balls Gap, in Lincoln County, WV. (West Hamlin quadrangle)

(5) The boundary proceeds in a straight line easterly (across the Hamlin, Garrett Bend, and Scott Depot quadrangles) to the benchmark at 590 ft. elevation in the town of Institute in Kanawha County, WV. (Saint Albans quadrangle)

(6) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly to the benchmark at 654 ft. elevation in the town of Pocatalico, in Kanawha County, WV. (Pocatalico quadrangle)

(7) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northeasterly (across the Sissonville quadrangle) to the confluence of Johns Branch and Sugar Creek in the town of Romance, in Jackson County, WV. (Romance quadrangle)

(8) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Kentuck quadrangle) to the confluence of Plum Orchard Run and Stonelick Creek in the town of Plum Orchard, in

Jackson County, WV. (Kenna quadrangle)

(9) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Ripley quadrangle) to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad crossing of State Highway 87 in the town of Evans, in Jackson County, WV. (Cottageville quadrangle)

(10) The boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly (across the Mount Alto quadrangle) to the benchmark at 674 ft. elevation in the town of Flatrock, in Mason County, WV. (Beech Hill quadrangle)

(11) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line (across the Cheshire quadrangle) to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-226, 51 FR 11913, Apr. 8, 1986]

§9.112 Arkansas Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Arkansas Mountain."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Arkansas Mountain viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps, titled:

(1) Russellville, Arkansas, 1:250,000 series compiled in 1954.

(2) Fort Smith, Arkansas-Oklahoma, 1:250,000 series, 1978.

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Arkansas Mountain viticultural area is located in northwestern Arkansas. Starting at the point where Frog Bayou converges with the Arkansas River, near Yoestown, Arkansas (or the Fort Smith map), the boundary proceeds:

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) Southwestward along the Arkansas River to Vache Grasse Creek.

(ii) Then southeastward and southwestward following Vache Grasse Creek to the place where it is crossed by Arkansas Highway 10, near Greenwood, Arkansas.

(iii) From there westward along Highway 10 to U.S. Highway 71. (Note: Highway 10 is the primary highway leading to Greenwood to Hackett, Arkansas.)

(iv) Then southward and eastward along Highway 71 until it crosses Rock Creek.

(v) Then northeastward along Rock Creek to Petit Jean Creek.

(vi) Then generally northeastward and eastward along Petit Jean Creek until it becomes the Petit Jean River (on the Russellville map).

(vii) Then generally eastward along the Petit Jean River, flowing through Blue Mountain Lake, until the Petit Jean River joins the Arkansas River.

(viii) Then generally eastward along the Arkansas River to Cadron Creek.

(ix) Then generally northward and northeastward along Cadron Creek to the place where it is crossed by U.S. Highway 65.

(x) From there northward along Highway 65 to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 16 near Clinton, Arkansas.

(xi) From there following Highway 16 generally westward to its intersection with Arkansas Highway 23 in Brashears, Arkansas.

(xii) From there southward along Highway 23 to the Madison County-Franklin County line.

(xiii) Then westward and southward along that county line to the Madison County-Crawford County line.

(xiv) Then westward along that county line to the Washington County-Crawford County line.

(xv) Then westward along that county line to Jones Fork (on the Fort Smith map).

(xvi) Then southward along Jones Fork until it joins Frog Bayou near Winfrey, Arkansas.

(xvii) Then generally southward along Frog Bayou, flowing through Lake Shepherd Springs and Lake Fort Smith, to the starting point.

[T.D. ATF-235, 51 FR 34205, Sept. 26, 1986]

§9.113 North Fork of Long Island.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “North Fork of Long Island.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the “North Fork of Long Island” viticultural area are 5 U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) Wading River, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000 edition of 1967.

(2) Riverhead, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, scaled at 1:24,000, edition of 1956.

(3) New York, N.Y.; N.J.; Conn., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1960, revised 1979.

(4) Providence, R.I.; Mass.; Conn., N.Y., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1:250,000, edition of 1947, revised 1969.

(5) Hartford, Conn.; N.Y.; N.J.; Mass., U.S., 1:250,000 series, scaled at 1,250,000, edition of 1962, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the proposed viticultural area are as follows: The North Fork of Long Island viticultural area is located entirely within eastern Suffolk County, Long Island, New York. The viticultural area boundaries consist of all of the land areas of the North Fork of Long Island, New York, including all of the mainland, shorelines and islands in the Townships of Riverhead, Shelter Island, and Southold.

(1) The point of beginning is on the Wading River, N.Y., 7.5 minute series, U.S.G.S. map at the northern boundary of the Brookhaven/Riverhead Township line on the Long Island Sound (approximately 500 feet east of the mouth of the Wading River);

(2) The boundary goes south on the Brookhaven/Riverhead Town line for approximately 6.5 miles until it meets the Peconic River approximately 1 mile east of U.S. Reservation Brookhaven National Laboratory;

(3) Then the boundary travels east on the Peconic River (Brookhaven/Riverhead Town line) for 2.7 miles until it meets the Riverhead/Southampton Township line on the Riverhead, N.Y., U.S.G.S. map;

(4) It then goes east on the Riverhead/Southampton Township line for 4.2 miles until it reaches an area where the Peconic River widens north of Flanders;

(5) Then the boundary proceeds east to Orient Point then west along the shoreline, beaches, islands, and mainland areas of the North Fork of Long Island, described on the “New York”, “Providence” and “Hartford” U.S.G.S. maps until it reaches the Brookhaven/Riverhead Township line at the point of beginning. These boundaries consist of all the land (and isolated islands including without limitation, Wicopeset Island, Robins Island, Fishers Island, Great Gull Island, Plum Island, and Shelter Island) in the Townships of Riverhead, Shelter Island, and Southold.

[T.D. ATF-240, 51 FR 36398, Oct. 10, 1986]

§9.114 Old Mission Peninsula.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Old Mission Peninsula."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Old Mission Peninsula" viticultural area are 2 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (15 Minute Series) maps, scaled at 1:62,500. They are entitled:

- (1) Elk Rapids, Mich. (1957); and
- (2) Traverse City, Mich. (1957).

(c) *Boundary.* The boundary in Grand Traverse County, Michigan, consists of all of Peninsula Township, excluding Marion and Bassett Islands. In addition, the viticultural area takes in a small portion of Traverse City Township.

(1) The beginning point is on the Traverse City, Mich., U.S.G.S. map at the shoreline of the West Arm of Grand Traverse Bay at Section 1, Township 27 North, Range 11 West (T27N, R11W), approximately 500 feet due west of the intersection of two unmarked light-duty roads (approx. 750 feet north of Bryant Park);

(2) The boundary proceeds north 19 miles along the western shoreline of the Old Mission Peninsula until it reaches the lighthouse near Old Mission Point at the north side of the Peninsula on the Elk Rapids, Mich., U.S.G.S. map, Sec. 23, T30N, R10W;

(3) It then proceeds south for approximately 19 miles along the eastern shoreline of the peninsula to the southeast portion of an unmarked light-duty road (known locally as Eastern Avenue) at Sec. 6, T27N, R10W on the Traverse City, Mich., U.S.G.S. map. The unmarked light-duty road is located immediately north of Northwestern Michigan College on the shoreline of the East Arm of the Grand Traverse Bay;

(4) The boundary travels west along the unmarked light-duty road (known locally as Eastern Avenue) for approximately one mile until it meets an unmarked north/south light-duty road at Sec. 1, T27N, R11W; and

(5) Finally, the boundary proceeds due east 500 feet to the beginning point on the shoreline of the West Arm of the

Grand Traverse Bay at Sec. 1, T27N, R11W.

[T.D. ATF-252, 52 FR 21515, June 8, 1987]

§9.115 Ozark Highlands.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ozark Highlands."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Ozark Highlands viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. maps of the 1:250,000 series. They are titled:

- (1) Rolla, Missouri; Illinois, 1954 (revised 1969).
- (2) St. Louis, Missouri; Illinois, 1963 (revised 1969).
- (3) Springfield, Missouri, 1954 (revised 1969).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Ozark Highlands viticultural area is located in south central Missouri. The area comprises portions of the following counties: Phelps, Maries, Osage, Gasconade, Franklin, Crawford, Texas, Shannon, Dent, Reynolds, and Pulaski. The beginning point of the following boundary description is the junction of Little Piney Creek and the Gasconade River, near Jerome, Missouri (in the northwest corner of the Rolla map).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the beginning point, the boundary goes northward along the Gasconade River to the latitude line 38° 00' (the dividing line between the Rolla and St. Louis maps);

(ii) Then eastward along that latitude line to U.S. Highway 63;

(iii) Then northward along U.S. 63 to Spring Creek;

(iv) Then north-northwestward along Spring Creek to the Gasconade River;

(v) Then northward along the Gasconade River to a power transmission line (less than 1 mile north of Buck Elk Creek);

(vi) Then eastward and east-northeastward along that power transmission line to Missouri Route 19;

(vii) Then southward along Route 19 to the Bourbeuse River;

(viii) Then east-northeastward along the Bourbeuse River to the range line dividing R. 2 W. and R. 1 W.;

(ix) Then southward along that range line to the Meramec River;

(x) Then southwestward along the Meramec River to Huzzah Creek;

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(xi) Then southward along Huzzah Creek to Dry Creek (on the Rolla map, where Missouri Route 8 crosses Huzzah Creek);

(xii) Then southward along Dry Creek to Cherry Valley Creek;

(xiii) Then south-southwestward along Cherry Valley Creek to Missouri Route 19;

(xiv) Then southward and southwestward along Route 19 to Crooked Creek;

(xv) Then northwestward along Crooked Creek to the Meramec River;

(xvi) Then southward along the Meramec River to Hutchins Creek;

(xvii) The southeastward along Hutchins Creek to its source near Missouri Route 32, across from the Howes Mill Post Office;

(xviii) Then in a straight line toward the Howes Mill Post Office to Route 32;

(xix) Then eastward along Route 32 to the range line dividing R. 3 W. and R. 2 W.;

(xx) Then southward along that range line to the township line dividing T. 33 N. and T. 32 N.;

(xxi) Then westward along that township line (which coincides, in R. 3 W., with the Reynolds County/Dent County line) to the boundary of Clark National Forest;

(xxii) Then generally southward along that national forest boundary to the Dent County/Shannon County line;

(xxiii) Then westward along that county line to the Current River;

(xxiv) Then southeastward along the Current River to Missouri Route 19;

(xxv) Then southward along Route 19 to Jack's Fork;

(xxvi) Then westward, southwestward and northwestward along Jack's Fork, taking the North Prong, to its northwesternmost source;

(xxvii) Then in a straight line northwestward to the southeasternmost source of Hog Creek;

(xxviii) Then northwestward along Hog Creek to the Big Piney River (on the Springfield map);

(xxix) Then northward along the Big Piney River to the township line dividing T. 35 N. and T. 36 N.;

(xxx) Then eastward along that township line to Little Piney Creek (on the Rolla map);

(xxxi) Then northward and westward along Little Piney Creek to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-256, 52 FR 32785, Aug. 31, 1987]

§9.116 Sonoma Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sonoma Coast".

(b) *Approved map.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Sonoma Coast viticultural area are the following six U.S.G.S. topographic maps:

(1) Sonoma County, California, scale 1:100,000, dated 1970;

(2) Mark West Springs, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1958, photo-inspected 1978;

(3) Healdsburg, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955, photorevised 1980;

(4) Jintown, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955, photorevised 1975;

(5) Guerneville, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955; and

(6) Cazadero, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1978.

(c) *Boundary description.* In general, the boundary description of the Sonoma Coast viticultural area is found on the U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of Sonoma County, California, scale 1:100,000, dated 1970. When a point of the boundary description is found on one of the 7.5-minute quadrangles, the boundary description indicates this in parentheses. The boundary description is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line meets the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean.

(2) The boundary follows the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean southerly to the Sonoma County-Marin County line.

(3) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Marin County line southeasterly to San Pablo Bay.

(4) The boundary follows the shoreline of San Pablo Bay easterly to the Sonoma County-Napa County line.

(5) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Napa County line northerly to the peak of Arrowhead Mountain.

(6) From the peak of Arrowhead Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line westerly to the peak of Sonoma Mountain.

(7) From the peak of Sonoma Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Taylor Mountain.

(8) From the peak of Taylor Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the point, near the benchmark at 184 ft. elevation in Section 34, Township 8 North, Range 8 West, at which Mark West Road crosses an unnamed stream which flows northwesterly into Mark West Creek. (Mark West Springs map)

(9) From this point, the boundary proceeds northerly in a straight line to the headwaters of Brooks Creek, in Section 4, Township 8 North, Range 8 West. (Mark West Springs map)

(10) The boundary follows Brooks Creek northwesterly to its confluence with the Russian River. (Healdsburg map)

(11) The boundary proceeds southwesterly in a straight line to an unidentified peak at elevation 672 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(12) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the peak identified as Black Peak. (Healdsburg map)

(13) The boundary proceeds westerly in a straight line to an unidentified peak at elevation 857 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(14) The boundary proceeds westerly in a straight line to the peak of Fitch Mountain at elevation 991 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(15) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection, near a benchmark at elevation 154 ft. in the town of Chiquita, of a light-duty road (known locally as Chiquita Road) and a southbound primary highway, hard surface road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue). (Jintown map)

(16) The boundary follows that road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue) southerly through the city of Healdsburg to the point at which it is a light-duty, hard or improved surface road, identified on the map as Redwood Highway, which crosses the Russian River, immediately south of the city of Healdsburg at a bridge (known locally as the Healdsburg Avenue Bridge). (Healdsburg map)

(17) The boundary follows the Russian River southerly to a point, near the confluence with Dry Creek, opposite a straight line extension of a light-duty, hard or improved surface road (known locally as Foreman Lane) located west of the Russian River. (Healdsburg map)

(18) The boundary proceeds in a straight line to that road and follows it westerly, then south, then westerly, onto the Guerneville map, across a secondary highway, hard surface road (known locally as Westside Road), and continues westerly, then northwesterly to the point at which it crosses Felta Creek. (Guerneville map)

(19) The boundary follows Felta Creek approximately 18,000 ft. westerly to its headwaters, at the confluence of three springs, located approximately 5,800 feet northwesterly of Wild Hog Hill. (Guerneville map)

(20) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 8 North, Range 10 West. (Guerneville map)

(21) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the point in, Section 24, Township 8 North, Range 11 West, at which Hulbert Creek crosses the 160 ft. contour line. (Cazadero map)

(22) The boundary follows Hulbert Creek southerly to its confluence with the Russian River.

(23) The boundary follows the Russian River southwesterly to its confluence with Austin Creek.

(24) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Pole Mountain.

(25) From the peak of Pole Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Big Oat Mountain.

(26) From the peak of Big Oat Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Oak Mountain.

(27) From the peak of Oak Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly approximately 14.5 miles to the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line at the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 11 North, Range 14 West.

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(28) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line west, then southwesterly to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-253, 52 FR 22304, June 11, 1987]

§9.117 Stags Leap District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Stags Leap District."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Stags Leap District viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. topographic map in the 7.5 minute series, scaled 1:24000, titled "Yountville, Calif.," 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Stags Leap District viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Commencing at the intersection of the intermittent stream (drainage creek) with the Silverado Trail at the 60 foot contour line in T6N/R4W, approximately 7 miles north of the city of Napa.

(2) Then southwest in a straight line, approximately 900 feet, to the main channel of the Napa River.

(3) Then following the main branch of the Napa River (not the southern branch by the levee) in a northwesterly then northerly direction, until it intersects the medium-duty road (Grant Bdy) in T7N/R4W, known locally as the Yountville Cross Road.

(4) Then northeast along the Yountville Cross Road until it intersects the medium-duty road, the Silverado Trail.

(5) Then north along the Silverado Trail approximately 590 feet to a gully entering the Silverado Trail from the east.

(6) Then northeast along the center line of that gully, approximately 800 feet, until it intersects the 400 foot contour line in Section 30 of T7N/R4W.

(7) Then in a generally southeast direction, following the 400 foot contour line through Sections 29, 32, 33, 4, and 3, until it intersects the intermittent stream in the southwest corner of Section 3 in T6N/R4W.

(8) Then in a generally southwest direction along that intermittent stream

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to the beginning point, at the intersection with the Silverado Trail.

[T.D. ATF-281, 54 FR 4018, Jan. 27, 1989]

§9.118 Ben Lomond Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ben Lomond Mountain."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Ben Lomond Mountain viticultural area are four 7.5 minute series U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Davenport Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1968);

(2) Big Basin Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1973);

(3) Felton Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1980); and

(4) Santa Cruz Quadrangle (1954, photorevised 1981).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Ben Lomond Mountain viticultural area is located entirely within Santa Cruz County, California, which is in the central part of the State near the coast. The beginning point is the intersection of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 (Davenport Quadrangle, T. 10S., R. 3W.) which coincides with the 800-foot contour line and is approximately .6 mile northwest of the top of Bald Mountain.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the 800-foot contour line in a meandering manner in a generally northwesterly direction across section 26 into section 27 (T. 10S., R. 3W.).

(2) Thence along the 800-foot contour line in an easterly and then generally a northeasterly direction through section 27 and then back across the northwest corner of section 26 and thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the 800-foot contour line across sections 23, 22 and into section 15.

(3) Thence along the 800-foot contour line in a northerly and then a southerly direction across section 22 and eventually in a generally northwesterly direction into section 20.

(4) Thence continuing along the 800-foot contour line in a generally northwesterly direction through sections 20, 17, 16, 17, 16, 9, 8, 5, 8, 7 and 6 (T. 10S., R. 3W.).

(5) Thence continuing in a northerly direction across sections 5 and 32 and

thence in a southwesterly direction across sections 31 and 6.

(6) Thence continuing in a generally northerly direction across sections 1, 6, 31, 36, 31, 36 and 30 (T. 9S., R. 3W.) to the intersection of the 800-foot contour line and Scott Creek in section 19 (T. 9S., R. 3W.).

(7) Thence in a northeasterly direction along the south bank of Scott Creek through sections 19, 20 and 17 to the intersection of Scott Creek with the 1600-foot contour line in section 16 (T. 9S., R. 3W.).

(8) Thence in a generally northeasterly and then southerly direction along the 1600-foot contour line through section 16 and then through the southeast and southwest corners of sections 9 and 10 respectively to the intersection of the 1600-foot contour line with Jamison Creek in section 16 (T. 9S., R. 3W.).

(9) Thence in an easterly direction along the south bank of Jamison Creek across sections 15 and 14 (T. 9S., R. 3W.) to the intersection of Jamison Creek and the 800-foot contour line in the southeast corner of section 14 (T. 9S., R. 3W.).

(10) Thence in a southeasterly direction in a meandering manner along the 800-foot contour line across sections 14, 23, 24, 25 (T. 9S., R. 3W.), sections 30 and 31 (T. 9S., R. 2W.), and sections 32, 5, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 21 (T. 10S., R. 2W.).

(11) Thence in a southwesterly, then generally a southeasterly and then a northwesterly direction along the 800-foot contour line in a meandering manner to section 31 and then continuing on through sections 31 and 30 (T. 10S., R. 2W.).

(12) Thence continuing along the 800-foot contour line in a generally southerly and then a generally northwesterly direction through sections 25, 36, 31 and 36 to the point of beginning at the intersection of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 (T. 10S., R. 3W.).

[T.D. ATF-264, 52 FR 46591, Dec. 9, 1987]

§ 9.119 Middle Rio Grande Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Middle Rio Grande Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The approved maps for determining the boundaries of the "Middle Rio Grande Valley" viticultural area are 24 U.S.G.S. Quad-

rangle (7.5 Minute Series) maps and 1 (15 Minute Series) U.S.G.S. map. They are titled:

(1) Abeytas, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.

(2) Alameda, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.

(3) Albuquerque East, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.

(4) Albuquerque West, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.

(5) Belen, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.

(6) Bernalillo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1972.

(7) Dalies, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.

(8) Isleta, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1967 and 1974.

(9) La Joya, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.

(10) Lemitar, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.

(11) Loma De Las Canas, N. Mex. (1959), revised 1979.

(12) Loma Machete, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1972.

(13) Los Griegos, N. Mex. (1960), revised 1967 and 1972.

(14) Los Lunas, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971 and 1974.

(15) Mesa Del Yeso, N. Mex. (1959).

(16) Placitas, N. Mex. (1954).

(17) San Acacia, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1971.

(18) San Antonio, N. Mex. (1948)—15 minute series.

(19) San Felipe Pueblo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1978.

(20) Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. (1954), revised 1978.

(21) Socorro, N. Mex. (1959), revised 1971.

(22) Tome, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.

(23) Turn, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.

(24) Veguita, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1979.

(25) Wind Mesa, N. Mex. (1952), revised 1967.

(c) *Boundary description.* The boundary of the proposed Middle Rio Grande Valley viticultural area is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is at the transmission line tower in the middle of Section 34, T14N, R4E of the Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(2) The boundary follows the power transmission line east for 2.5 miles until it converges with New Mexico State Route 25/Interstate 85 (now known as Interstate 25) at Sec. 1, T13N,

R4E on the San Felipe Pueblo, M. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(3) It follows I-25 southwest for 1.2 miles until it arrives at an unimproved dirt road approx. .2 mile east of Algodones Cemetery, at Sec. 11, T13N, R4E on the Placitas, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(4) The boundary follows the unimproved dirt road southeast for 5.5 miles until it meets another unimproved dirt road at Tecolote, NM, south of Sec. 27 and 28, T13N, R5E;

(5) It travels southwest on the unimproved dirt road .7 mile until it meets NM-44 approx. 100 feet northwest of BM 6,075 in Placitas, NM, at T13N, R5E;

(6) It then goes southeast on NM-44 for approx. 250 feet until it intersects the 6,100 foot elevation contour line approx. 250 feet southeast of BM 6,075, at T13N, R5E;

(7) It then travels west for 3.5 miles on the 6,100 feet elevation contour line until it reaches a light-duty road on the Huertas Grant/Cibola National Forest Boundary at Sec. 6, T12N, R5E;

(8) The boundary runs north to northwest on the light-duty road for approx. .9 mile until it meets NM-44 next to BM 5,875 in Sec. 31, T13N, R5E;

(9) It travels west 5.2 miles on NM-44 until it arrives at I-25 (southbound interchange) near the Bernalillo Cemetery at T13N, R4E on the Bernalillo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(10) It proceeds south on I-25 for approx. 8.6 miles until it intersects with NM-556 at the east bound interchange at Sec. 1, T11N, R3E on the Alameda, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(11) The boundary goes east approx. 5 miles on NM-556 until it intersects the 106°30' longitude meridian, T11N, R4E;

(12) Then it goes south on the 106°30' longitude meridian for approx. 4.5 miles until it arrives at Montgomery Blvd. at Sec. 34, T10/11N, R4E;

(13) The boundary travels west on Montgomery Blvd. for approx. 6.1 miles until it meets the south exit ramp of I-25 in Sec. 34, T11N, R3E;

(14) Then it travels south on I-25 for approx. 13.3 miles (through Albuquerque, NM) until it intersects with NM-47 at Sec. 6, T8N, R3E on the Isleta, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(15) It heads south on NM-47 for approx. 3.2 miles until it converges

with the 4,900 foot elevation contour line at Isleta Pueblo, NM, in Sec. 24, T8N, R2E;

(16) The boundary follows the 4,900 foot elevation contour line south for approx. 25 miles until it arrives at a point north on Madron, NM, at the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF RR) tracks, approx. 250 feet east of elevation mark 4,889 feet on the Turn, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(17) It then travels north on the AT&SF RR tracks for approx. 350 feet until it intersects NM-47 approx. 350 feet north of elevation mark 4,889 feet;

(18) The boundary goes southwest on NM-47 (through Turn, N.M.) for approx. 2.4 miles until it reaches the 106°45' longitude meridian between the Turn, N. Mex. & Vequita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. maps;

(19) Then it travels south on the 106°45' longitude meridian for approx. 4.7 miles until it meets the 34°30' latitude parallel on the Veguita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(20) It then proceeds west on the 34°30' latitude parallel for approx. 1 mile until it arrives at NM-47 approx. .75 mile south of San Juan Church;

(21) Then it moves south on NM-47 for approx. 13.2 miles until it reaches an improved light-duty road at La Joya, NM, approx. 500 feet west of La Joya Cemetery on the La Joya, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(22) It then travels south on the improved light-duty road for approx. 450 feet until it intersects another improved light-duty road;

(23) Then it goes 500 feet west on the improved light-duty road until it reaches a north-south unimproved road at a point approx. .9 mile east of the AT&SF RR tracks;

(24) The boundary heads south on the unimproved road for approx. 7.9 miles until it reaches the 34°15' latitude parallel on the La Joya, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(25) It travels west on the 34°15' latitude parallel for approx. .9 mile until it intersects the 106°52'30" longitude meridian on the Mesa Del Yeso, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(26) It then goes south on the 106°52'30" longitude meridian for approx. 3.3 miles until it intersects the south section line of Sec. 19, T1S, R1E;

(27) It then runs east for approx. 1.25 miles until it reaches the east section line (marked altitude 5,058 feet) of Sec. 20, T1S, R1E;

(28) It travels south on the section line for approx. 7.1 miles, until it meets the Grant Boundary at altitude mark 4,734 feet at Sec. 32/33, T2S, R1E on the Loma De Las Canas, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(29) It proceeds east on the Grant Boundary for .25 mile until it arrives at the section line (Grant Boundary at Sec. 32/33, T2S, R1E);

(30) The boundary moves south on the Grant Boundary for approx. 5.2 miles until it meets the (Grant Boundary) section line near altitude spot 4,702 feet at Sec. 28/29, T3S, R1E;

(31) The boundary goes west on the section line (Grant Boundary) for approx. .25 mile until it arrives at the section line at Sec. 28/29, T3S, R1E;

(32) Then it moves south on the section line for approx. 5.7 miles until it meets an unimproved dirt road at Bosquecito, N.M. on the west section line of Sec. 9, T4S, R1E on the San Antonio, N. Mex. (15 minute series) U.S.G.S. map;

(33) It heads south on the unimproved dirt road for approx. 2 miles until it changes to a light-duty road at Padilla Ranch in Sec. 21, T4S, R1E;

(34) It follows the light-duty road for 2.25 miles until it intersects US-380/85, in Sec. 33, T4S, R1E;

(35) Then it follows US-380/85, first west then it loops north for approx. 8 miles until it meets the 34° 00' latitude parallel;

(36) The boundary moves west on the 34° 00' latitude parallel of the Socorro, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map for approx. .75 mile until it meets the 4,800 foot elevation contour line in Sec. 35;

(37) It meanders north on the 4,800 foot elevation contour line for approx. 9 miles until it meets the 34° 07' 30" latitude parallel;

(38) It travels east for approx. .2 mile on the 34°07'30" latitude parallel until it meets I-25 (US-60/85);

(39) It goes north on I-25 (US-60/85) for approx 27.8 miles until it meets the Belen Highline Canal levee approx. 1.6 mile south of San Antonio Church on the Veguita, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(40) Then the boundary follows the Belen Highline Canal north for approx. 9.4 miles until it intersects I-25, approx. .5 mile west of Bacaville, NM, on the Belen, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(41) Then it travels north on I-25 for approx. 16 miles until it meets the 34°52'30" latitude parallel on the Isleta, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(42) The boundary goes west on the 34°52'30" latitude parallel for approx. 1 mile until it arrives at the 106° 45' longitude meridian;

(43) Then it moves north on the 106° 45' longitude meridian for approx. 16.5 miles until it reaches the 35°07'30" longitude meridian on the Albuquerque West, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map;

(44) At this point it heads east for approx. 1.2 miles along the 35° 07' 30" latitude parallel until it reaches the power transmission line towers at Sec. 3/4, T10N, R2E of the Los Griegos, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map; and finally

(45) From there it follows the power transmission line towers (and for 1 mile along a connecting unimproved road) north and northeast for a total of approx. 24.4 miles to the point of beginning at Sec. 34, T14N, R4E, of the Santa Ana Pueblo, N. Mex. U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-266, 52 FR 2836, Feb. 2, 1988]

§ 9.120 Sierra Foothills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sierra Foothills."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Sierra Foothills viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:250,000 scale:

(1) "Chico" (NJ 10-3), edition of 1958, revised 1970.

(2) "Sacramento" (NJ 10-6), edition of 1957 revised 1970.

(3) "San Jose" (NJ 10-9), edition of 1962, revised 1969.

(4) "Mariposa" (NJ 11-7), edition of 1957, revised 1970.

(c) *Boundary.* The Sierra Foothills viticultural area is located in portions of the counties of Yuba, Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa, in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the "Chico" map at the point of intersection of the north

border of T(ownship) 18 N(orth), R(ange) 6 E(ast), with S. Honcut Creek the boundary proceeds approximately 3.5 miles, in a generally south and southwesterly direction, along the eastern bank of S. Honcut Creek to the point where S. Honcut Creek meets the western border of T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(2) Then south, approximately 15 miles, along the western borders of T. 18 N., T. 17 N., and T. 16 N. in R. 6 E., to the point where the western border of T. 16 N., R. 6 E. meets the northernmost perimeter of Beale Air Force Base in the southwestern corner of T. 16 N., R. 6 E.;

(3) Then east, south and west along the perimeter of Beale Air Force Base to the point where the perimeter of Beale Air Force Base intersects the western border of R. 7 E. in T. 14 N.;

(4) Then south, approximately 24 miles, along the western borders of T. 14 N., T. 13 N., T. 12 N., and T. 11 N. in R. 7 E., to the southwestern corner of T. 11 N., R. 7 E. (see "Sacramento" map);

(5) Then east, approximately six miles, along the south border of T. 11 N., R. 7 E., to the southeastern corner of T. 11 N., R. 7 E.;

(6) Then in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately three miles, to the northeasternmost corner of Sacramento County in T. 10 N., R. 8 E.;

(7) Then continuing in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, along the Sacramento County—El Dorado County line, approximately 15 miles, to the point where the county line meets the Cosumnes River in the southwestern corner of T. 8 N., R. 9 E.;

(8) Then south, in a straight line, approximately 14.1 miles, along the Sacramento County—Amador County line, to the point where the county line meets Dry Creek in the northwestern corner of T. 5 N., R. 9 E.;

(9) Then in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 5.4 miles, along the San Joaquin County—Amador County line, to the point where the Mokelumne River forms the Amador County—Calaveras County line in T. 4 N., R. 9 E.;

(10) Then continuing in a south southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 10.4 miles, along

the San Joaquin County—Calaveras County line, to the point where the power line meets the western border of T. 3 N., R. 10 E.;

(11) Then in a southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 22.4 miles, along the Calaveras County—Stanislaus County line to the point where the county line meets the Stanislaus River in T. 1 S., R. 12 E. (see "San Jose" map);

(12) Then in a southeasterly direction, in a straight line, approximately 20 miles, along the Tuolumne County—Stanislaus County line to the point where the county lines of Tuolumne, Mariposa, Stanislaus and Merced counties meet in the southeast corner of T. 3 S., R. 14 E.;

(13) Then continuing along the Mariposa County—Merced County line in a generally southeasterly direction, approximately 37 miles, to the point where the county lines of Mariposa, Merced and Madera counties meet in the northwestern corner of T. 9 S., R. 18 E.;

(14) Then northeasterly in a straight line, approximately 23 miles, along the Mariposa County—Merced County line to the point, approximately one mile west of Miami Mountain, where the Mariposa County—Merced County line meets the western border of the boundary of the Sierra National Forest in T. 6 S., R. 20 E. (see "Mariposa" map);

(15) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western borders of the Sierra and Stanislaus National Forests in Mariposa County (see "San Jose" map);

(16) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Stanislaus National Forest in Tuolumne County (see "Sacramento" map);

(17) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Stanislaus National Forest in Calaveras and Amador counties;

(18) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the El Dorado National Forest in Amador, El Dorado and Placer counties (see "Chico" map);

(19) Then in a generally northerly and westerly direction, along the western border of the Tahoe National Forest in Placer, Nevada and Yuba counties to the point south of Ruef Hill where the western border of the Tahoe National Forest intersects the northeast corner of T. 18 N., R. 6 E.;

(20) Then west, approximately five miles, along the north border of T. 18 N., R. 6 E., to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-261, 52 FR 44105, Nov. 18, 1987]

§ 9.121 Warren Hills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Warren Hills."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Warren Hills viticultural area are thirteen U.S.G.S. maps of the 7.5 minute series. They are titled:

(1) Riegelsville Quadrangle, Pennsylvania—New Jersey, 1956 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(2) Bloomsbury Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1955 (photorevised 1970).

(3) High Bridge Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1954 (photorevised 1970).

(4) Washington Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(5) Hackettstown Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1953 (photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1976).

(6) Tranquility Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(7) Newton West Quadrangle, New Jersey, 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(8) Flatbrookville Quadrangle, New Jersey—Pennsylvania, 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(9) Blairstown Quadrangle, New Jersey—Warren Co., 1954 (photorevised 1971).

(10) Portland Quadrangle, Pennsylvania—New Jersey, 1955 (photorevised 1984).

(11) Belvidere Quadrangle, New Jersey—Pennsylvania, 1955 (photorevised 1984).

(12) Bangor Quadrangle, Pennsylvania—New Jersey, 1956 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(13) Easton Quadrangle, New Jersey—Pennsylvania, 1956 (photorevised 1968 and 1973).

(c) *Boundary*—(1) *General.* The Warren Hills viticultural area is located in Warren County, New Jersey. The begin-

ning point of the following boundary description is the junction of the Delaware River and the Musconetcong River, at the southern tip of Warren County (on the Riegelsville map).

(2) *Boundary Description.* (i) From the beginning point, the boundary goes northeastward along the Musconetcong River about 32 miles (on the Riegelsville, Bloomsbury, High Bridge, Washington, Hackettstown, and Tranquility maps) to the point where it intersects the Warren County-Sessex County line;

(ii) Then northwestward along that county line for about 10 miles (on the Tranquility, Newton West, and Flatbrookville maps) to Paulins Kill;

(iii) Then generally southwestward along Paulins Kill (on the Flatbrookville, Blairstown and Portland maps) to the Delaware River;

(iv) Then generally south-southwestward along the Delaware River (on the Portland, Belvidere, Bangor, Easton, and Riegelsville maps) to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-276, 53 FR 29676, Aug. 8, 1988]

§ 9.122 Western Connecticut Highlands.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Western Connecticut Highlands."

(b) *Approved map.* The approved map for determining the boundaries of the "Western Connecticut Highlands" viticultural area is 1 U.S.G.S. 1:125,000 series map. It is titled State of Connecticut, Compiled in 1965, Edition of 1966.

(c) *Boundary description.* The boundaries of the proposed Western Connecticut Highlands viticultural area are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is where Connecticut Route #15 (Merritt Parkway) meets the Connecticut-New York State line near Glenville, CT, in the Town of Greenwich.

(2) The boundary goes approximately 80 miles northerly along the Connecticut-New York State line to the northwest corner of Connecticut at the Town of Salisbury (Connecticut-New York-Massachusetts State line);

(3) The boundary proceeds approximately 32 miles east along the Connecticut-Massachusetts State line to the northeast border of the Town of Hartland;

(4) The boundary runs approximately 5 miles south along the eastern boundary of the Town of Hartland to the northeast corner of the Town of Barkhamstead (Litchfield-Hartford County line);

(5) The boundary then goes south approximately 25 miles along the Litchfield-Hartford County line to the southeast corner of the Town of Plymouth (Litchfield-Hartford-New Haven County line);

(6) The boundary then travels approximately 7 miles west along the Litchfield-New Haven County line to Connecticut Route #8 at Waterville in the Town of Waterbury;

(7) The boundary proceeds approximately 25 miles south along Connecticut Route #8 to the intersection of Connecticut Route 15 (Merritt Parkway) near Nichols in the Town of Trumbull;

(8) The boundary travels approximately 32 miles west along Connecticut Route 15 (Merritt Parkway) to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-267, 53 FR 3747, Feb. 9, 1988]

§9.123 Mt. Veeder.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mt. Veeder."

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Mt. Veeder" viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series) maps. They are titled:

(1) Napa, California (1951) (Photorevised (1980))

(2) Rutherford, California (1951) (Photorevised (1968))

(3) Sonoma, California (1951) (Photorevised (1980))

(c) *Boundaries.*

(1) Beginning at unnamed peak, elevation 1,820, on the common boundary between Napa County and Sonoma County in section 23, Township 7 North, Range 6 West, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian on the Rutherford, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(2) Thence south along common boundary between Napa County and

Sonoma County to unnamed peak, elevation 1,135 feet on the Sonoma, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(3) Thence continuing south along the ridge line approximately ½ mile to unnamed peak, elevation 948 feet;

(4) Thence due east in a straight line approximately ¾ mile to the 400 foot contour;

(5) Thence following the 400 foot contour line north around Carneros Valley and then to the west of Congress Valley and Browns Valley on the Napa, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(6) Thence paralleling Redwood Road to its intersection with the line dividing Range 5 West and Range 4 West, east of the unnamed 837 foot peak;

(7) Thence north along the line dividing Range 5 West and Range 4 West approximately ¾ mile to the 400 foot contour;

(8) Thence briefly southeast, then northwest along the 400 foot contour to the point where that contour intersects the northern border of Section 10, Township 6 North, Range 5 West immediately adjacent to Dry Creek on the Rutherford Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(9) Thence northwesterly along Dry Creek through Sections 3 and 4 of Township 6 North, Range 5 West, and Sections 32 and 31 of Township 7 North, Range 5 West, to the fork of Dry Creek near the center of Section 25 of Township 7 North, Range 6 West;

(10) Continuing along the northern fork of Dry Creek through Sections 25 and 24 of Township 7 North, Range 6 West, to the point at which the main channel of Dry Creek ends and divides into three tributaries;

(11) Thence following the middle tributary of Dry Creek through Sections 24 and 23 of Township 7 North, Range 6 West, to its source at the intersection with a trail indicated on the map;

(12) Thence following a straight line west approximately ¾ mile to the top of unnamed peak, elevation 1,820, the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-295, 55 FR 5844, Feb. 20, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-351, 58 FR 65126, Dec. 13, 1993]

§9.124 Wild Horse Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Wild Horse Valley."

(b) *Approved Map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the "Wild Horse Valley" viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series) map. It is titled Mt. George, California (1951), photorevised 1968.

(c) *Boundaries.* The boundaries of the Wild Horse Valley viticultural area (in Napa and Solano Counties) are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is on the section line boundary between Section 33, Range 3 West, Township 6 North and Section 4, Range 3 West, Township 5 North, Mount Diablo Range and Meridian, marked with an elevation of 1,731 feet, which is a northwest corner of the boundary between Napa and Solano Counties.

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary runs in a north-northeasterly direction approximately .9 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,804 feet;

(3) Then northeasterly approximately .7 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,824 feet;

(4) Then south-southeasterly approximately .6 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,866 feet;

(5) Then south-southeasterly approximately .5 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 2,062 feet;

(6) Then southerly approximately .7 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 2,137 feet;

(7) Then south-southeasterly approximately .4 mile to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,894 feet;

(8) Then southerly approximately 2.3 miles to the midpoint of the section line boundary between Sections 15 and 22, Township 5 North, Range 3 West, Mount Diablo Range and Meridian;

(9) Then southwesterly approximately 1.3 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,593 feet;

(10) Then west-northwesterly approximately 1.2 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill, on the Napa/Solano County boundary, having a marked elevation of 1,686 feet;

(11) Then north-northeasterly approximately 1.5 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,351 feet;

(12) Then north-northeasterly approximately 1.2 miles to the summit of an unnamed hill having a marked elevation of 1,480 feet; and

(13) Then north-northwesterly approximately 1.0 miles to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-278, 53 FR 48247, Nov. 30, 1988]

§ 9.125 Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale. They are titled:

- (1) Stonewall Quadrangle (1961);
- (2) Cain City Quadrangle (1963);
- (3) Fredericksburg East Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982);
- (4) Cave Creek School Quadrangle (1961);
- (5) Fredericksburg West Quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1982); and
- (6) Lady Bird Johnson Park Quadrangle (1964, photoinspected 1979).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fredericksburg in the Texas Hill Country viticultural area is located entirely in Gillespie County, Texas, in the central part of the State approximately 80 miles west of Austin. The beginning point is on the Stonewall Quadrangle map near Blumenthal at a point on U.S. Route 290 approximately .1 mile east of bench mark (BM) 1504, at the junction of a light-duty road known locally as Jung Road.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds on Jung Road in a northwesterly direction across the Pedernales River.

(2) Then northwesterly approximately 1 mile along Jung Road as it parallels the Pedernales River.

(3) Then north along Jung Road approximately 3.9 miles to a point where Jung Road meets a medium-duty road known locally as Texas Ranch Road 2721.

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(4) Then westerly approximately .1 mile on Texas Ranch Road 2721 to a point where it meets a medium-duty road known locally as Texas Ranch Road 1631.

(5) Then northeasterly along Texas Ranch Road 1631 approximately 1 mile to a point where Texas Ranch Road 1631 crosses the 1,800 foot contour line.

(6) Then northwesterly in a meandering manner along the 1,800-foot contour line to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses State Route 16.

(7) Then in a generally westerly direction along the 1,800-foot contour line to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses State Route 965.

(8) Then in a northwesterly and then generally a southeasterly direction along the 1,800-foot contour line to a point where the 1,800-foot contour line goes just south of the Kordzik Hills approximately 1 mile due east of the city of Fredericksburg.

(9) Then continuing on the 1,800-foot contour line in a generally northwesterly, southerly, and again northwesterly direction to the point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses Loudon Road approximately 4 miles northwest of Fredericksburg.

(10) Then continuing on the 1,800-foot contour line in a northwesterly, then generally a southeasterly, westerly and finally a southerly direction to a point where the 1,800-foot contour line crosses a light-duty road known locally as Hayden Ranch Road about 50 yards north of Texas Ranch Road 2093.

(11) Then 50 yards south on Hayden Ranch Road to Texas Ranch Road 2093 and then east on Texas Ranch Road 2093 approximately .15 mile to an unimproved, southbound, gravel and dirt county road known locally as Beverly Gold's Road.

(12) Then approximately 2.6 miles south on Beverly Gold's Road to a point where it joins Texas State Route 16.

(13) Then approximately 1.5 miles northeast on State Route 16 to a light-duty county road known locally as Bear Creek Road.

(14) Then approximately 1 mile in a southeasterly, northeasterly, and then a southerly direction along Bear Creek

Road to the point where the road crosses the 1,700-foot contour line.

(15) Then in a generally easterly direction for approximately 10 miles along the 1,700-foot contour line to a point where the 1,700-foot contour line crosses Texas Ranch Road 1376.

(16) Then approximately 3.1 miles southeast along Texas Ranch Road 1376 to a light-duty road at Luckenbach known locally both as Kunz-Klien Road and Luckenbach Road.

(17) Then approximately 1.3 miles in a generally northeasterly and then an easterly direction along Luckenbach Road and continuing along Luckenbach Road in a northerly direction about 2.5 miles to the point where Luckenbach Road joins U.S. Route 290.

(18) Then west approximately .2 mile on U.S. Route 290 to the intersection with Jung Road, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-279, 53 FR 51541, Dec. 22, 1988]

§9.126 Santa Clara Valley.

(a) Name. The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Santa Clara Valley."

(b) Approved Maps. The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Santa Clara Valley" viticultural area are 25 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series) maps. They are titled:

(1) Calaveras Reservoir, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(2) Castle Rock Ridge, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1968), photoinspected 1973;

(3) Chittenden, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1980);

(4) Cupertino, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(5) Gilroy, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1981);

(6) Gilroy Hot Springs, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971), photoinspected 1973;

(7) Lick Observatory, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1968), photoinspected 1973;

(8) Loma Prieta, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1968);

(9) Los Gatos, Calif., 1953 (photorevised 1980);

(10) Milpitas, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(11) Mindogo Hill, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(12) Morgan Hill, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1980);

(13) Mt. Madonna, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1980);

(14) Mt. Sizer, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971), photoinspected 1978;

(15) Mountain View, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1981);

(16) Newark, Calif., 1959 (photorevised 1980);

(17) Niles, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(18) Pacheco Peak, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971);

(19) Palo Alto, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1973);

(20) San Felipe, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971);

(21) San Jose East, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(22) San Jose West, Calif., 1961 (photorevised 1980);

(23) Santa Teresa Hills, Calif., 1953 (photorevised 1980);

(24) Three Sisters, Calif., 1954 (photorevised 1980);

(25) Watsonville East, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1980); and

(c) The boundaries of the proposed Santa Clara Valley viticultural area are as follows:

(1) The beginning point is at the junction of Elephant Head Creek and Pacheco Creek (approx. .75 mile southwest of the Pacheco Ranger Station) on the Pacheco Peak, Calif. U.S.G.S. map.

(2) From the beginning point the boundary moves in a northerly direction up Elephant Head Creek approx. 1.2 miles until it intersects the 600 foot elevation contour line;

(3) Then it meanders in a northwesterly direction along the 600 foot contour line approx. 55 miles until it intersects Vargas Road in the northwest portion of Sec. 25, T4S/R1W on the Niles, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(4) Then it travels in a northwesterly direction approx. .6 mile to the intersection of Morrison Canyon Road in the eastern portion of Sec. 23, T4S/R1W;

(5) Then it follows Morrison Canyon Road west approx. 1.5 miles to Mission Boulevard (Highway 238) at Sec. 22, T4S/R1W;

(6) Then it moves northwest on Mission Boulevard (Highway 238) approx. .6 mile to the intersection of Mowry Ave-

nue just past the Sanatorium at Sec. 22, T4S/R1W;

(7) It then goes in a southwesterly direction on Mowry Avenue approx. 3.6 miles to the intersection of Nimitz Freeway (Highway 880) (depicted on the map as Route 17) at Sec. 5, T5S/R1W, on the Newark, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(8) It then moves along the Nimitz Freeway (Highway 880) in a southeasterly direction for approx. 9 miles to the intersection of Calaveras Boulevard (Highway 237) at Milpitas on the Milpitas, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(9) Then it follows Highway 237 in a westerly direction approx. 7.2 miles to intersection of Bay Shore Freeway (Highway 101) at Moffett Field on the Mt. View, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(10) Then in a northwest direction follow Bay Shore Freeway (Highway 101) for approx. 6.5 miles to the intersection of the San Francisquito Creek (Santa Clara County/San Mateo County boundary) at Palo Alto T5S/R2W, on the Palo Alto, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(11) Then it heads west on San Francisquito Creek (Santa Clara County/San Mateo County boundary) approx. 7 miles until it converges with Los Trancos Creek (Santa Clara County/San Mateo County boundary) near Bench Mark 172, approx. 100 feet east of Alpine Road;

(12) It travels south approx. 4 miles along Los Trancos Creek (Santa Clara County/San Mateo County boundary) until it intersects the 600 foot elevation contour line at El Corte De Madera, approx. .5 mile north of Trancos Woods on the Mindego Hill, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(13) It moves along the 600 foot elevation contour line in a southeasterly direction approx. 10 miles to Regnart Road at Regnart Creek on the Cupertino, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(14) It goes northeast along Regnart Road, approx. .7 mile to the 400 foot elevation contour line (.3 mile southwest of Regnart School);

(15) It travels along the 400 foot elevation contour line southeast approx. 1.4 miles to the north section line of Section 36, T7S/R2W at Blue Hills, CA;

(16) The boundary goes east on the section line approx. .4 mile to Saratoga Sunnyvale Road (Highway 85);

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(17) It travels south on Saratoga Sunnyvale Road (Highway 85) approx. 1 mile to the south section line of Section 36, T7/8S R2W;

(18) Then it goes west on the section line approx. .75 mile to the first intersection of the 600 foot elevation contour line;

(19) It follows the 600 foot elevation contour line southeast approx. .75 mile to Pierce Road south of Calabazas Creek;

(20) It then travels south on Pierce Road approx. .4 mile to the first intersection of the 800 foot elevation contour line;

(21) Then it runs southeast approx. 28 miles on the 800 foot elevation contour line to the east section line of Sec. 25, T10S/R2E/R3E approx. .5 mile north of Little Arthur Creek on the Mt. Madonna, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(22) Then it goes south on the section line approx. .5 mile to the 800 foot elevation contour line approx. .2 mile south of Little Arthur Creek;

(23) Then it goes southeast along the 800 foot elevation contour line approx. 2.7 miles to Hecker Pass Road (Highway 152) approx. 1.25 miles east of Hecker Pass on the Watsonville East, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(24) The boundary goes northeast on Hecker Pass Road (Highway 152) approx. .75 mile to the intersection of the 600 foot elevation contour line just west of Bodfish Creek;

(25) It travels southeast along the 600 foot elevation contour line approx. 7.3 miles to the first intersection of the western section line of Sec. 30, T11S/R3E/R4E on the Chittenden, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(26) Then it follows south along the section line approx. 1.9 miles to the south township line at Sec. 31, T11S/T12S, R3E/R4E;

(27) It moves in an easterly direction along the township line approx. 12.4 miles to the intersection of T11S/T12S and R5E/R6E on the Three Sisters, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(28) Then it goes north along R5E/R6E range line approx. 5.3 miles to Pacheco Creek on the Pacheco Creek, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(29) Then it moves northeast along Pacheco Creek approx. .5 mile to Ele-

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phant Head Creek at the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-286, 54 FR 12606, Mar. 28, 1989]

§ 9.127 Cayuga Lake.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Cayuga Lake."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Cayuga Lake viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. map scaled 1:250,000, titled "Elmira, New York; Pennsylvania," 1962 (revised 1978).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Cayuga Lake viticultural area is located within the counties of Seneca, Tompkins, and Cayuga, in the State of New York, within the Finger Lakes viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Commencing at the intersection of State Route 90 with State Route 5 in Cayuga County, north of Cayuga Lake.

(2) Then south along State Route 90 to a point approximately one mile past the intersection of State Route 90 with State Route 326.

(3) Then south along the primary, all-weather, hard surface road, approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, until it becomes State Route 90 again at Union Springs.

(4) Then south/southeast along State Route 90 until it intersects the light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface road, approximately 1.5 miles west of King Ferry.

(5) Then south along another light-duty, all-weather, hard or improved surface road, approximately 4 miles, until it intersects State Route 34B, just south of Lake Ridge.

(6) Then follow State Route 34B in a generally southeast direction until it intersects State Route 34, at South Lansing.

(7) Then south along State Route 34, until it meets State Route 13 in Ithaca.

(8) Then southwest along State Routes 34/13, approximately 1.5 miles, until it intersects State Route 79, in Ithaca.

(9) Then west along State Route 79, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, until it intersects State Route 96.

(10) Then along State Route 96, in a generally northwest direction, until it intersects State Routes 414 and 96A in Ovid.

(11) Then north along State Routes 96/414, until they divide, approximately 2.5 miles north of Ovid.

(12) Then along State Route 414, in a generally northeast direction, until it meets U.S. Route 20 in the town of Seneca Falls.

(13) Then along U.S. Route 20, in a northeast direction, until it intersects State Routes 318, 89, and 5.

(14) Then along U.S. Route 20/State Route 5, in a northeast direction, to the beginning point, at the intersection with State Route 90.

[T.D. ATF-269, 53 FR 9769, Mar. 25, 1988]

§ 9.129 Arroyo Grande Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Arroyo Grande Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of Arroyo Grande Valley viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale:

(1) "Arroyo Grande, NE, California," edition of 1965, photorevised 1978.

(2) "Tar Spring Ridge, California," edition of 1967.

(3) "Nipomo, California," edition of 1965.

(4) "Oceano, California," edition of 1965, photorevised 1979.

(c) *Boundary:* The Arroyo Grande Valley viticultural area is located in San Luis Obispo County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the "Arroyo Grande" map at the point of intersection of State Route 227 and Corbit Canyon Road in Arroyo Grande Township, the boundary proceeds approximately 0.1 mile, in a northwesterly direction, along the roadway of State Route 227 to the point where State Route 227 intersects with Printz Road in Poorman Canyon in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(2) Then northwesterly, approximately 1.5 miles, along Printz Road to its intersection with Noyes Road in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(3) Then northerly, approximately 1.5 miles, along Noyes Road to its intersection with State Route 227 (at vertical control station "BM 452") in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(4) Then in a northeasterly direction in a straight line approximately 1.4

miles to the intersection of Corbit Canyon Road with an unnamed, unimproved road at Verde in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(5) Then approximately 1.9 miles in a generally northeasterly direction, along the meanders of said unimproved road to its easternmost point, prior to the road turning back in a northwesterly direction to its eventual intersection with Biddle Ranch Road;

(6) Then in a northwesterly direction approximately 1.13 miles in a straight line to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 626 feet in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(7) Then easterly, approximately 0.46 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 635 feet, in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(8) Then east northeasterly, approximately 0.27 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 799 feet, in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(9) Then easterly, approximately 0.78 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 952 feet, in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(10) Then easterly, approximately 0.7 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,188 feet, in the southwest corner of section 29, T. 31 S., R. 14 E.;

(11) Then east southeasterly, approximately 0.9 mile in a straight line, to the point at which Upper Arroyo Grande Road crosses the spillway of Lopez Dam in section 32, T. 31 S., R. 14 E. (see "Tar Spring Ridge" map);

(12) Then, in a generally easterly direction, approximately 3.64 miles along Upper Arroyo Grande Road (under construction) to the point where the broken red line for the proposed location of said road diverges in a northerly direction from the light duty roadbed of said road in the Arroyo Grande land grant (north of section 35, T. 31 S., R. 14 E.);

(13) Then, in a generally northerly direction, approximately 2.5 miles, along the broken red line for the proposed location of Upper Arroyo Grande Road to its point of intersection with an

unnamed unimproved road (this intersection being 1.2 miles northwest of Ranchita Ranch) in the Arroyo Grande land grant;

(14) From the point of intersection of the proposed location of Upper Arroyo Grande Road and the unnamed unimproved road, the boundary proceeds in a straight line, east northeasterly, approximately 1.8 miles, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,182 feet, in the northwest corner of section 19, T. 31 S., R. 15 E.;

(15) Then southeasterly, approximately 1.8 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,022 feet, in the northeast corner of section 29, T. 31 S., R. 15 E.;

(16) Then west southwesterly, approximately 0.84 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,310 feet, in the northeast corner of section 30, T. 31 S., R. 15 E.;

(17) Then south southeasterly, approximately 1.46 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,261 feet, in section 32, T. 31 S., R. 15 E.;

(18) Then southeasterly, approximately 0.7 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,436 feet, in the northwest corner of section 4, T. 32 S., R. 15 E.;

(19) Then southwesterly, approximately 1.07 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,308 feet, in the Huasna land grant;

(20) Then west northwesterly, approximately 1.50 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,070 feet, along the east border of section 1, T. 32 S., R. 14 E.;

(21) Then south southeasterly, approximately 1.38 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,251 feet, in the Hausna land grant;

(22) Then southwesterly, approximately 0.95 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,458 feet, in the Santa Manuela land grant;

(23) Then southeasterly, approximately 0.8 mile in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,377 feet, in the Huasna land grant;

(24) Then southwesterly, approximately 1.4 miles in a straight line, to the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,593 feet, in the Santa Manuela land grant (See "Nipomo" map);

(25) Then southwesterly, approximately 1.1 miles in a straight line, to the jeep trail immediately north of the summit of an unnamed peak identified as having an elevation of 1,549 feet, just north of section 35, T. 32 S., R. 14 E.;

(26) Then north northwesterly, approximately 2.73 miles along the jeep trail on Newsom Ridge to the point of intersection of said jeep trail and an unnamed unimproved road (immediately north of section 28, T. 32 S., R. 14 E.);

(27) Then southerly, approximately 1.63 miles along said unimproved road to its intersection with Upper Los Berros No. 2 Road in section 33, T. 32 S., R. 14 E.;

(28) Then southwesterly, approximately 3.27 miles along the stream in Los Berros Canyon (of which approximately 2.0 miles are along Upper Los Berros No. 2 Road) to the point at which U.S. Highway 101 crosses said stream in section 35, T. 12 N., R. 35 W. (See "Oceano" map);

(29) Then across U.S. Highway 101 and continuing in a southwesterly direction approximately 0.1 mile to Los Berros Arroyo Grande Road;

(30) Then following Los Berros Arroyo Grande Road in generally a northwesterly direction approximately 4 miles until it intersects with Valley Road;

(31) Then following Valley Road in generally a northerly direction approximately 1.2 miles until it intersects with U.S. Highway 101;

(32) Then in a northwesterly direction along U.S. Highway 101 approximately .35 mile until it intersects with State Highway 227;

(33) Then in a northeasterly and then a northerly direction along State Highway 227 approximately 1.4 miles to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-291, 55 FR 287, Jan. 4, 1990]

§9.130 San Ysidro District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "San Ysidro District."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the San Ysidro District viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 minute series) maps. They are titled:

(1) Gilroy, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1981);

(2) Chittenden, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1980);

(3) San Felipe, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971);

(4) Gilroy Hot Springs, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1971, photoinspected 1978.)

(c) *Boundary.* The San Ysidro District viticultural area is located in Santa Clara County, California, within the Santa Clara Valley viticultural area. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of California State Highway 152 and Ferguson Road with an un-named wash, or intermittent stream, on the Gilroy, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the wash northeast as it runs co-incident with the old Grant boundary for approximately 3,800 feet;

(3) The boundary then follows the wash when it diverges from the old Grant boundary and continues approximately 2,300 feet in a northeasterly direction, crosses and recrosses Crews Road, then follows the wash southeast until the wash turns northeast in section 35, T.10S., R.4E., on the Gilroy Hot Springs, Calif., map;

(4) The boundary then diverges from the wash, continuing in a straight line in a southeasterly direction, across an unimproved road, until it intersects with the 600 foot contour line.

(5) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line at about the 600 foot elevation in a southeasterly direction until it meets the minor northerly drainage of the San Ysidro Creek;

(6) The boundary then follows the minor northerly drainage of San Ysidro Creek southeast for approximately 2,000 feet to the seasonal pond adjacent to Canada Road;

(7) From the seasonal pond, the boundary follows the southerly drainage of San Ysidro Creek for about 1,300

feet until it reaches the southwest corner of section 36, T.10S., R.4E.;

(8) The boundary then continues in a straight line in a southerly direction across Canada Road for approximately 900 feet until it intersects with the 600 foot contour line;

(9) The boundary follows the 600 foot contour line for approximately 6,000 feet in a generally southeasterly direction, diverges from the contour line and continues southeast another 1,200 feet until it meets an unimproved road near the north end of a seasonal pond on the San Felipe, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(10) The boundary follows the unimproved road to Bench Mark 160 at Highway 152.

(11) The boundary then follows Highway 152 in a northwesterly direction across the northeast corner of the Chittenden, Calif., U.S.G.S. map, and back to the beginning point at the junction of Ferguson Road and Highway 152.

[T.D. ATF-305, 55 FR 47749, Nov. 15, 1990]

§9.131 Mt. Harlan.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mt. Harlan."

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Mt. Harlan" viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (7.5 Minute Series) maps. They are titled:

(1) Mt. Harlan, California (Photorevised (1984)).

(2) Paicines, California (Photorevised (1984)).

(c) *Boundaries.* (1) The point of beginning is the unnamed 3,063' peak on the county line between San Benito and Monterey Counties in Township 14 S., Range 5 E., Section 34 of the "Mt. Harlan," California Quadrangle map.

(2) From the point of beginning on the Mt. Harlan Quadrangle map proceed in a generally northwesterly direction along the county line through Sections 34 and 33, briefly into Section 28 and back through Section 33, and then through Sections 32, 29, and 30 all in Township 14 S., Range 5 E., to the point at which the county line intersects the line between Sections 30 and 19 of said Township and Range.

(3) Thence proceed in a straight line northeast approximately 750 feet to the

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commencement of the westernmost stream leading into Pescadero Creek. The stream commences in the southwest corner of Section 19 in Township 14 S., Range 5 E.

(4) Thence following the stream in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the 1,800-foot contour line near the center of Section 19 in Township 14 S., Range 5 E.

(5) Thence following the 1,800' contour line in a southeasterly and then northeasterly direction through Sections 19, 20, 17, 16, 15, 14, then through the area north of Section 14, then southerly through Section 13 on the Mt. Harlan Quadrangle map and continuing on the "Paicines," California Quadrangle map to the point at which the 1800-foot contour line intersects the line between Sections 13 and 24 of Township 14 S., Range 5 E.

(6) Thence along the 1,800' contour line through Section 24, back up through Section 13, and then in a southerly direction through Sections 18, 19, and 30 (all on the Paicines Quadrangle map), then westerly through Section 25 on the Paicines Quadrangle map and continuing on the Mt. Harlan Quadrangle map, and then through Section 26 to the point of intersection of said 1,800' contour and Thompson Creek near the center of Section 26 in Township 14 S., Range 5 E., on the Mt. Harlan Quadrangle map.

(7) Thence southwesterly along Thompson Creek to its commencement in the northwest corner of Section 34, Township 14 S., Range 5 E.

(8) Thence in a straight line to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-304, 55 FR 47747, Nov. 15, 1990]

§ 9.132 Rogue Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Rogue Valley."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Rogue Valley viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. map titled "Medford," scale 1:250,000 (1955, revised 1976).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Rogue Valley viticultural area is located entirely within Jackson and Josephine Counties in southwestern Oregon. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Beginning at the point of intersection of Interstate 5 and the Josephine County/Douglas County line approximately 20 miles north of Grants Pass, the boundary proceeds southerly and southwesterly along U.S. Interstate 5 to and including the town of Wolf Creek;

(2) Then westerly and southerly out of the town of Wolf Creek along the Southern Pacific Railway Line to and including the town of Hugo;

(3) Then southwesterly along the secondary, hard surface road known as Hugo Road to the point where the Hugo Road crosses Jumpoff Joe Creek;

(4) Then westerly and down stream along Jumpoff Joe Creek to the intersection of Jumpoff Joe Creek and the Rogue River;

(5) Then northwesterly and down stream along the Rogue River to the first point where the Wild and Scenic Rogue River designated area touches the easterly boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest just south of Galice;

(6) Then in a generally southwesterly direction (with many diversions) along the easterly border of the Siskiyou National Forest to the 42 degree 0 minute latitude line;

(7) Then easterly along the 42 degree 0 minute latitude line to the point where the Siskiyou National Forest again crosses into Oregon approximately 1 mile east of U.S. Highway 199;

(8) Then in a generally northeasterly direction and then a southeasterly direction (with many diversions) along the northern boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest to the point where the Siskiyou National Forest touches the Rogue River National Forest at Big Sugarloaf Peak;

(9) Then in a generally easterly direction (with many diversions) along the northern border of the Rogue River National Forest to the point where the Rogue River National Forest intersects with Slide Creek approximately 6 miles southeast of Ashland;

(10) Then southeasterly and northeasterly along Slide Creek to the point where it intersects State Highway 273;

(11) Then northwesterly along State Highway 273 to the point where it intersects State Highway 66;

(12) Then in an easterly direction approximately 5 miles along State Highway 66 to the east line of Township 39 South, Range 2 East (T39S, R2E);

(13) Then following the east line of T39S, R2E, in a northerly direction to the northeast corner of T39S, R2E;

(14) Then westerly approximately 5 miles along the north line of T39S, R2E, to the 2,600 foot contour line;

(15) Then in a northerly direction following the 2,600 foot contour line across Walker Creek and then in a southwesterly direction to the point where the 2,600 foot contour line touches the east line of T38S, R1E;

(16) Then northerly along the east line of T38S, R1E, to the northeast corner of T38S, R1E;

(17) Then westerly along the north line of T38S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T38S, R1E;

(18) Then northerly along the west line of T37S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T37S, R1E.

(19) Then easterly along the north lines of T37S, R1E, and T37S, R2E, to the southeast corner of T36S, R2E;

(20) Then northerly along the east line of T36S, R2E, to the northeast corner of T36S, R2E;

(21) Then westerly along the north line of T36S, R2E, to the northwest corner of T36S, R2E;

(22) Then northerly along the east line of T35S, R1E, to the northeast corner of T35S, R1E;

(23) Then westerly along the north line of T35S, R1E, to the northwest corner of T35S, R1E;

(24) Then northerly along the east line of T34S, R1W, to the northeast corner of T34S, R1W;

(25) Then westerly along the north lines of T34S, R1E; T34S, R2W; T34S, R3W; T34S, R4W; and T34S, R5W, to the northwest corner of T34S, R5W;

(26) Then northerly along the west line of T33S, R5W, to the Josephine County/Douglas County line;

(27) Then westerly along the Josephine County/Douglas County line to U.S. Interstate 5, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-310, 56 FR 2435, Jan. 23, 1991]

§ 9.133 Rutherford.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Rutherford."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Rutherford viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale:

(1) "Yountville Quadrangle, California," edition of 1951, photorevised 1968.

(2) "Rutherford Quadrangle, California," edition of 1951, photorevised 1968, photoinspected 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The Rutherford viticultural area is located in Napa County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Yountville quadrangle map at the point where the county road known as the Silverado Trail intersects Skellenger Lane, just outside the southwest corner of Section 12, Township 7 North (T.7 N.), Range 5 West (R.5 W.), the boundary proceeds in a southwesterly direction in a straight line approximately 1.7 miles along Skellenger Lane, past its intersection with Conn Creek Road, to the point of intersection with the main channel of the Napa River (on the "Rutherford" map);

(2) Then south along the center of the river bed approximately .4 miles to the point where an unnamed stream drains into the Napa River from the west;

(3) Then along the unnamed stream in a generally northwesterly direction to its intersection with the west track of the Southern Pacific Railroad Track;

(4) Then southeasterly along said railroad track 1,650 feet to a point which is approximately 435 feet north of the centerline of the entry road to Robert Mondavi Winery (shown on the map) to the southeast corner of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

(5) Thence southwesterly S 55° 06' 28" W for 3,869 feet along the common boundary between Assessor's Parcel Numbers 27-250-14 and 27-280-50/51 to the southwest corner of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

(6) Thence northwesterly N 40° 31' 42" W for 750 feet along the westerly property line of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

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(7) Thence southwesterly S 51° 00' W in a straight line to the 500-foot contour line of the Mayacamas Range in the northwestern corner of Section 28, T.7 N., R.5 W.;

(8) Then proceeding along the 500-foot contour line in a generally northwesterly direction in T.7 N., R.5 W. through Sections 21, 20, 17, 18, 17, and 18 to the northwest portion of Section 7 where the 500-foot contour line intersects a southwestward straight line extension of the light-duty road known as Inglewood Avenue;

(9) Thence in a straight line in a northeasterly direction along this extension of Inglewood Avenue to its intersection with the north fork of Bale Slough;

(10) Thence in a southeasterly direction along the north fork of Bale Slough approximately 2,750 feet to its intersection with the end of the county road shown on the map as Zinfandel Avenue, known locally as Zinfandel Lane, near the 201-foot elevation marker;

(11) Then in a northeasterly direction along Zinfandel Avenue (Zinfandel Lane) approximately 2.12 miles to the intersection of that road and Silverado Trail, then continuing northeasterly in a straight line to the 380-foot contour line;

(12) Then following the 380-foot contour line southeasterly through Section 33 to the western border of Section 34, T.8 N., R.5 W., then following that section line north to the 500-foot contour line;

(13) Then following the 500-foot contour line southeasterly to the western border of Section 2, T.7 N., R.5 W., then south along that section line past Conn Creek to its intersection with the 500-foot contour line northwest of the unnamed 832-foot peak;

(14) Then continuing in a westerly direction and then a generally southeasterly direction along the 500-foot contour line through Sections 3, 2, 11 and 12 to the intersection of that contour line with the southern border of Section 12 (on Yountville map);

(15) Then proceeding in a straight line in a westerly direction to the intersection of the Silverado Trail with

Skellenger Lane, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-342, 58 FR 35876, July 2, 1993]

§9.134 Oakville.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Oakville."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Oakville viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale:

(1) "Yountville Quadrangle, California," edition of 1951, photorevised 1968.

(2) "Rutherford Quadrangle, California," edition of 1951, photorevised 1968, photoinspected 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The Oakville viticultural area is located in Napa County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Yountville quadrangle map at the point where the county road known as the Silverado Trail intersects Skellenger Lane, just outside the southwest corner of Section 12, Township 7 North (T.7 N.), Range 5 West (R.5 W.), the boundary proceeds in a southwesterly direction in a straight line approximately 1.7 miles along Skellenger Lane, past its intersection with Conn Creek Road, to the point of intersection with the main channel of the Napa River (on the Rutherford quadrangle map);

(2) Then south along the center of the river bed approximately .4 miles to the point where an unnamed stream drains into the Napa River from the west;

(3) Then along the unnamed stream in a generally northwesterly direction to its intersection with the west track of the Southern Pacific Railroad Track;

(4) Then southeasterly along said railroad track 1,650 feet to a point which is approximately 435 feet north of the centerline of the entry road to Robert Mondavi Winery (shown on the map) to the southeast corner of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

(5) Thence southwesterly S 55°06'28" W for 3,869 feet along the common boundary between Assessor's Parcel Numbers 27-250-14 and 27-280-50/51 to the southwest corner of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

(6) Thence northwesterly N 40°31'42" W for 750 feet along the westerly property line of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-250-14;

(7) Thence southwesterly S 51°00' W in a straight line to the 500-foot contour line of the Mayacamas Range in the northwestern corner of Section 28, T.7 N., R.5 W.;

(8) Then proceeding along the 500-foot contour line in a generally southeasterly direction through Sections 28, 29, 20, 29, 28, 29, 28, 33 and 34 of T.7 N., R.5 W. and Section 3 of T.6 N., R.5 W. to its intersection with the unnamed stream known locally as Hopper Creek near the middle of Section 3;

(9) Then along the unnamed stream (Hopper Creek) southeasterly and, at the fork in Section 3, northeasterly along the stream to the point where the stream intersects with the unnamed dirt road in the northwest corner of Section 2, T.6 N., R.5 W.;

(10) Then proceed in a straight line to the light duty road to the immediate northeast in Section 2, then along the light duty road in a northeasterly direction to the point at which the road turns 90 degrees to the left;

(11) Then proceed along the light duty road 625 feet, then proceed northeasterly (N 40°43' E) in a straight line 1,350 feet, along the northern property line of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-380-08 (not shown on the map), to State Highway 29, then continuing in a straight line approximately .1 mile to the peak of the 320+ foot hill along the western edge of the Yountville Hills;

(12) Then proceed due east to the second 300-foot contour line, then follow that contour line around the Yountville Hills to the north to the point at which the 300-foot contour line exits the Rutherford quadrangle map for the second time;

(13) Then proceed (on the Yountville quadrangle map) in a straight line in a northeasterly direction approximately N 34°30' E approximately 1,000 feet to the 90 degree bend in the unimproved dirt road shown on the map, then along that road, which coincides with a fence line (not shown on the map) to the intersection of Conn Creek and Rector Creek;

(14) Then along Rector Creek to the northeast past the Silverado Trail to

the Rector Reservoir spillway entrance, then proceed due north along the spillway of Rector Reservoir, then east and northeast along the shoreline of Rector Reservoir to the point where the first unnamed stream enters the Reservoir;

(15) Thence follow the unnamed stream north and northeast to where it intersects an unimproved dirt road at the 1006-foot benchmark;

(16) Then proceed in a straight line approximately .6 mile due west to the intersection of an unnamed stream, then follow said stream downslope to the 500-foot contour line, and along that contour line northwesterly through sections 18 and 13 to the intersection of the contour line with the southern border of Section 12 in T.7 N., R.5 W.;

(17) Then proceed in a straight line in a westerly direction to the intersection of Skellenger Lane with the Silverado Trail, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-343, 58 FR 35884, July 2, 1993]

§9.135 Virginia's Eastern Shore.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Virginia's Eastern Shore."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Virginia's Eastern Shore" viticultural area are 3 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (1:250,000 Series) maps. They are titled:

(1) Eastville, VA.; N.C.; MD., 1946 (revised 1969).

(2) Salisbury, MD.; DEL.; N.J.; VA., 1946 (revised 1969).

(3) Richmond VA.; MD., 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The Virginia's Eastern Shore viticultural area is located in Accomack and Northampton counties, Virginia. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of the Virginia/Maryland border and Chincoteague Bay, near Greenbackville on the Salisbury, MD., U.S.G.S. map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the coastline in a southwesterly direction. Where there are marshes indicated on the U.S.G.S. maps, the boundary is the inland side of these marshes;

(3) When the boundary reaches the southernmost point of the peninsula,

on the Eastville, VA., U.S.G.S. map, the boundary turns and proceeds in a northwesterly direction, again following the coastline around Cherry-stone Inlet on the Richmond, VA., U.S.G.S. map;

(4) The boundary continues to follow the coastline and the inland side of any marshes indicated on the U.S.G.S. maps in a northeasterly direction, until it reaches the Virginia/Maryland border on the Eastville, VA., U.S.G.S. map;

(5) The boundary then follows the Virginia/Maryland border back to the beginning point at Chincoteague Bay on the Salisbury, MD., U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-309, 56 FR 24, Jan. 2, 1991]

§9.136 Texas Hill Country.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Texas Hill Country."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the "Texas Hill Country" viticultural area are 7 U.S.G.S. (scale 1:250,000) maps. They are titled:

(1) Brownwood, Texas, 1954 (revised 1974);

(2) Sonora, Texas, 1954 (revised 1978);

(3) Llano, Texas, 1954 (revised 1975);

(4) Austin, Texas, 1954 (revised 1974);

(5) Del Rio, Texas, 1958 (revised 1969);

(6) San Antonio, Texas, 1954 (revised 1980);

(7) Seguin, Texas, 1953 (revised 1975).

(c) *Boundary.* The Texas Hill Country viticultural area is located in portions of McCulloch, San Saba, Lampasas, Burnet, Travis, Williamson, Llano, Mason, Menard, Kimble, Gillespie, Blanco, Hays, Kendall, Kerr, Edwards, Real, Bandera, Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, Medina, and Uvalde counties, in the State of Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Highway 35 and State highway 29 to the north of the city of Austin, on the Austin Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows State highway 29 in a west-northwesterly direction to the intersection with U.S. Highway 183;

(3) The boundary then follows U.S. Highway 183 in a northwesterly direction to the top of the Austin map and

across the northeast corner of the Llano, Texas, U.S.G.S. map, to the intersection with State Highway 190 in Lometa, on the Brownwood, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(4) The boundary then follows State Highway 190 in a southwesterly direction through San Saba and Brady on the Brownwood map to the intersection of U.S. Highway 83 at Menard, on the Llano, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(5) The boundary follows U.S. highway 83 in a southerly direction to the town of Junction, where it meets U.S. Highway 377 (Llano map);

(6) The boundary then follows U.S. Highway 377 southwest to the town of Rocksprings, on the Sonora, Texas, U.S.G.S. map, where it meets State Highway 55;

(7) The boundary then follows State Highway 55 in a southeasterly direction across the southeast portion of the Del Rio, Texas, U.S.G.S. map, and continues to the town of Uvalde, on the San Antonio, Texas, U.S.G.S. map, where it meets U.S. Highway 83;

(8) The boundary then follows U.S. Highway 83 south for approximately 2 miles, until it meets U.S. Highway 90;

(9) The boundary then follows U.S. Highway 90 east across the San Antonio map to its intersection with Loop 410 in the city of San Antonio;

(10) The boundary then follows Loop 410 to the west of San Antonio, until it meets Interstate Highway 35;

(11) The boundary then follows Interstate Highway 35 in a northeasterly direction across the San Antonio map and then across the northwest corner of the Seguin, Texas, U.S.G.S. map until it reaches the beginning point at the intersection with State highway 29 on the Austin, Texas, U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-318, 56 FR 60923, Nov. 29, 1991, as amended by T.D. ATF-344, 58 FR 40354, July 28, 1993]

§9.137 Grand Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Grand Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Grand Valley viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. (7.5 minute series) topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale:

(1) "Palisade Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962.

(2) "Clifton Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962, photorevised 1973.

(3) "Grand Junction Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962, photorevised 1973.

(4) "Colorado National Monument Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962, photorevised 1973.

(5) "Fruita Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962, photorevised 1973.

(6) "Corcoran Point Quadrangle, Colorado," edition of 1962.

(c) *Boundary.* The Grand Valley viticultural area is located entirely within Mesa County, Colorado, in the western part of the State. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is located on the Palisade quadrangle map at a point northeast of the city of Palisade where Interstate 70 crosses the Colorado River and intersects with U.S. Highways 6 and 24, adjacent to and immediately west of the Orchard Mesa Canal Aqueduct;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds due east to the adjacent Orchard Mesa Canal Aqueduct and then in a southerly direction along the Orchard Mesa Canal Aqueduct to an unnamed creek in the western part of section 11, Township 11 South, Range 98 West (T. 11 S., R. 98 W.);

(3) Thence in a southeasterly direction along the unnamed creek to its intersection with the 5000-foot contour line in the northeast corner of section 1, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.;

(4) Thence in a northwesterly and then a southerly direction along the 5000-foot contour line to its intersection with Watson Creek in section 12, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.;

(5) Thence in a southeasterly direction along Watson Creek to its intersection with the electrical power lines in the southern part of section 12, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.;

(6) Thence in a southwesterly direction along the electrical power lines along the northern slope of Horse Mountain to that point where the power lines intersect with the Jeep Trail in the central part of section 15, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.;

(7) Thence in a northwesterly direction along the Jeep Trail to its inter-

section with Orchard Mesa Canal No. 2 on the western border of section 10, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.;

(8) Thence in a generally southwesterly direction along Orchard Mesa Canal No. 2 through the Clifton quadrangle map to the Canal's junction with the Gunnison River on the Grand Junction quadrangle map (western part of section 31, T. 1 S., R. 1 E.);

(9) Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the Gunnison River to its junction with the Colorado River in section 22, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.;

(10) Thence continuing in a northwesterly direction along the Colorado River to the bridge where County Road 340 crosses the river (Section 15, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.);

(11) Thence in a southwesterly direction along County Road 340 approximately .2 mile to its intersection with a secondary highway, hard surface road, known locally as Monument Road;

(12) Thence in a southwesterly direction along Monument Road to the boundary of the Colorado National Monument, located on the Colorado National Monument quadrangle map (section 30, T. 1 S., R. 1 W.);

(13) Thence in a generally northwesterly direction along the boundary of the Colorado National Monument to its intersection with County Road 340 (known locally as Broadway) on the northern border of section 32, T. 1 N., R. 2 W.;

(14) Thence in a generally northerly direction along County Road 340 to the city of Fruita where County Road 340 (known locally as Cherry Street) intersects K Road on the Fruita quadrangle map;

(15) Thence due east on K Road to the northeast corner of section 17, T. 1 N., R. 1 W., on the Corcoran Point quadrangle map, then extending in the same direction in a straight line along the northern boundary of section 16, T. 1 N., R. 1 W. to the intersection with the Government Highline Canal;

(16) Thence in a southeasterly direction along the Government Highline Canal to its intersection with U.S. Interstate 70 on the Grand Junction quadrangle map;

(17) Thence in an easterly direction along U.S. Interstate 70 through the

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Clifton quadrangle map to where Interstate 70 crosses the Colorado River and intersects with U.S. Highways 6 and 24 on the Palisade quadrangle map, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-317, 56 FR 59216, Nov. 25, 1991]

§ 9.138 Benmore Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Benmore Valley.”

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Benmore Valley viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) “Hopland, CA,” 7.5 Minute Series, edition of 1960, (photoinspected 1975); and

(2) “Purdys Gardens, CA,” 7.5 Minute Series, edition of 1958, (photoinspected 1975).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Benmore Valley viticultural area is located in the southwest corner of Lake County, California. It lies entirely within the North Coast viticultural area. The beginning point is an unnamed peak of 2788 feet elevation found in the southeast portion of section 35, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., on the “Purdys Gardens, CA” U.S.G.S. map:

(1) Then southwest in a straight line to the point where an unnamed unimproved road crosses the south section line of section 35, T. 14 N., R. 11 W., west of Benmore Creek;

(2) Then following the unnamed unimproved road south to the intersection with the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties;

(3) Then following the county boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties east and south to the intersection with the 2800 foot contour line;

(4) Then following the 2800 foot contour line in a northerly and then southerly direction to its intersection with the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties on the southern edge of section 2, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(5) Then following the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties east to the point of intersection of sections 1, 2, 11, and 12, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(6) Then southeasterly in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2769 feet elevation in the center of section 12, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(7) Then south in a straight line to the point where the boundary between Lake and Mendocino Counties changes from an east-west direction to a north-south direction;

(8) Then in a straight line in an easterly direction to an unnamed peak of 2883 feet elevation in the southwestern portion of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(9) Then northeast in a straight line to the easternmost peak of an unnamed ridge with four peaks in the center of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(10) Then northerly in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2647 feet elevation near the north section line of section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W.;

(11) Then westerly in a straight line to the point of intersection between section 5, T. 13 N., R. 10 W., section 31, T. 14 N., R. 10 W., and section 1, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2904 feet elevation in the north portion of section 1, T. 13 N., R. 11 W.;

(13) Then northwest in a straight line to an unnamed peak of 2788 feet elevation, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-315, 56 FR 52191, Oct. 18, 1991]

§ 9.139 Santa Lucia Highlands.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Santa Lucia Highlands.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the “Santa Lucia Highlands” viticultural area are 7 U.S.G.S. Quadrangle 7.5 minute series topographic maps. They are titled:

(1) Chualar, Calif., 1947 (photorevised 1984)

(2) Gonzales, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1984)

(3) Rana Creek, Calif., 1956 (photoinspected 1973)

(4) Palo Escrito Peak, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)

(5) Soledad, Calif., 1955 (photorevised 1984)

(6) Sycamore Flat, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)

(7) Paraiso Springs, Calif., 1956 (photorevised 1984)

(c) *Boundaries.* The Santa Lucia Highlands viticultural area is located in Monterey County, California. The beginning point is found on the

“Chualar, California” U.S.G.S. map, where Limekiln Creek crosses the 360 foot contour interval. This point also coincides with the western boundary of the Guadalupe Y Llanitos de los Correos Land Grant and the eastern boundary of section 28, T. 16S., R. 4E. The boundary is as follows:

(1) From the beginning point the boundary follows Limekiln Creek for approximately 1.25 miles northeast to the 100 foot elevation.

(2) Then following the 100 foot contour in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1 mile, where the boundary intersects the west bank of the Salinas River.

(3) Then following the west bank of the Salinas River in a southeasterly direction on the Gonzales, California U.S.G.S. map for approximately 2.50 miles to the point on the Palo Escrito Peak, California U.S.G.S. map where the river channel crosses the 120 foot elevation.

(4) Then following the 120 foot elevation due south for approximately 2,200 feet where it climbs to the 160 foot elevation.

(5) Then following the 160 foot elevation in a southeasterly direction for approximately 6.50 miles, to the point where the 160 foot elevation crosses River Road.

(6) Then following River Road in a southeasterly direction for approximately 1 mile to the junction of River, Fort Romie and Foothill Roads.

(7) Then following Foothill Road in a southeasterly direction for approximately 4 miles to the junction of Foothill and Paraiso Roads on the Soledad, California U.S.G.S. map.

(8) Then following Paraiso Road in a southerly direction to the intersection with Clark Road on the Paraiso Springs, California U.S.G.S. map.

(9) Then south for approximately 1.8 miles to the southeast corner of section 32, T. 18S., R. 6E.

(10) Then due west along the southern boundaries of sections 32 and 31, to the southwest corner of section 31, T. 18S., R. 6E.

(11) Then north along the western boundaries of sections 31 and 30, to the northwestern corner of section 30 T. 18S., R. 6E.

(12) Then northwest in a straight diagonal line to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 18S., R. 5E on the Sycamore Flat, California U.S.G.S. map.

(13) Then north along the western boundary of section 13, T. 18S., R. 5E., to the northwestern corner of section 13, T. 18S., R. 5E.

(14) Then northwest in a diagonal line across sections 11 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, T. 18S., R. 5E on the Palo Escrito Peak, California U.S.G.S. map.

(15) Then due west along the southern boundary of section 33, T. 17S., R. 5E., to the southwestern corner of section 33, T. 17S., R. 5E.

(16) Then north along the western boundary of section 33 to the southeast corner of section 29, T. 17S., R. 5E.

(17) Then northwest in a diagonal line through sections 29, 19, 13, and 11, to the northwest corner of section 11, T. 17S., R. 4E on the Rana Creek, California U.S.G.S. map.

(18) Then north along the western boundary of section 2, T. 17S., R. 4E., to the northwestern corner of section 2, T. 17S., R. 4E.

(19) Then west along the southern boundary of section 34, T. 16S., R. 4E., to the southwestern corner of section 34, T. 16S., R. 4E.

(20) Then north along the eastern boundary of sections 33 and 28, T. 16S., R. 4E., for approximately 1 mile, to the point where the eastern boundary of section 28 T. 16S., R. 4E., coincides with the western boundary of the Guadalupe Y Llanitos de los Correos Land Grant on the Chualar, California U.S.G.S. map.

(21) Then northwest along the grant line for approximately 2,500 feet to the point of beginning on Limekiln Creek.

[T.D. ATF-321, 57 FR 20764, May 15, 1992]

§ 9.140 Atlas Peak.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Atlas Peak.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps of determining the boundaries of the Atlas Peak viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. maps. They are entitled:

(1) “Yountville, Calif.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1951, (photorevised 1968); and

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(2) “Capell Valley, Calif.,” 7.5 minute series, edition of 1951, (photorevised 1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Atlas Peak viticultural area is located in Napa County, California. It lies entirely within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The beginning point is Haystack (peak) found in section 21, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the “Yountville” U.S.G.S. map;

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds south in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1443 feet elevation on the boundary of sections 21 and 28, T. 7 N., R. 4 W.;

(2) Then southeast in a straight line approximately one mile to an unnamed pass with an elevation of 1485 feet, located on Soda Canyon Road;

(3) Then easterly in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles to an unnamed peak of 2135 feet elevation;

(4) Then in a generally southeasterly direction, as a series of five straight lines connecting the highest points of unnamed peaks with elevations of 1778, 2102, 1942, 1871 and 1840 feet, ending in the center of section 2, T. 6 N., R. 4 W.;

(5) Then southeast in a straight line approximately 1.8 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1268 feet elevation in section 12, T. 6 N., R. 4 W. on the Capell Valley U.S.G.S. map;

(6) Then east-southeast in a straight line approximately 1.1 miles to the point where an unnamed tributary stream enters Milliken Creek, immediately south of the Milliken Reservoir in section 7, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(7) Then following the unnamed stream east-northeast approximately 0.5 miles to its source;

(8) Then northeast in a straight line approximately 0.5 miles, through the highest point of an unnamed peak of 1846 feet elevation, to the 1600 foot contour line in the eastern portion of section 8, T. 6 N., R. 3 W.;

(9) Then following the 1600 foot contour line generally north and west for approximately 10 miles, to the point of intersection with the boundary line between sections 12 and 13, T. 7 N., R. 4 W. on the Yountville U.S.G.S. map;

(10) Then following the section boundary line west approximately 1.1 miles to the intersection with an unnamed, unimproved road;

(11) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2114 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(12) Then northwest in a straight line approximately 0.7 miles to the highest point of an unnamed peak of 2023 feet elevation, located in section 10, T. N., R. 4 W.;

(13) Then southwest in a straight line approximately 2.2 miles to Haystack (peak), the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-320, 57 FR 2681, Jan. 22, 1992]

§ 9.141 Escondido Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Escondido Valley.”

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the “Escondido Valley” viticultural area is 1 U.S.G.S. (scale 1:250,000) map. It is titled Fort Stockton, Texas, 1954 (revised 1973).

(c) *Boundary.* The Escondido Valley viticultural area is located in Pecos County, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Interstate Route 10 (I-10) and an intermittent stream approximately 18 miles east of the city of Fort Stockton (standard reference GE3317 on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map);

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows I-10 in an easterly direction approximately 9 miles until a southbound trail diverges from I-10 just past the point where it intersects horizontal grid line 2 of square GE on the Fort Stockton, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary then follows the trail in a generally southeasterly direction about 5 miles until it intersects the 3000 foot contour line;

(4) The boundary follows the 3000 foot contour line in a generally westerly direction approximately 17 miles;

(5) The boundary continues to follow the 3000 foot contour line as it turns sharply northwest, but diverges from the contour line when the contour line turns south again;

(6) From the point where it diverges from the contour line, the boundary follows a straight north-northwesterly

line as it returns to the beginning point at I-10.

[ATF-322, 57 FR 20761, May 15, 1992]

§ 9.143 Spring Mountain District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Spring Mountain District."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Spring Mountain District viticultural area are four U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24000 scale. They are titled:

- (1) "Kenwood, Calif.," 1954 (photorevised 1980).
- (2) "Rutherford, Calif.," 1951 (photorevised 1968).
- (3) "St. Helena, Calif.," 1960 (photorevised 1980).
- (4) "Calistoga, Calif.," 1958 (photorevised 1980).

(c) *Boundary.* The Spring Mountain District viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the Napa-Sonoma county line at the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

(2) Then east along the boundary line between sections 18 and 19 for approximately 3/4 of a mile to its intersection with Ritchie Creek at the boundary line between sections 17 and 20.

(3) Then northeast along Ritchie Creek approximately 2 miles, to the 400 foot contour line in the northeast corner in section 16 of T8N/R6W.

(4) Then along the 400 foot contour line in a northeast then generally southeast direction, through the St. Helena and Rutherford quadrangle maps, approximately 9 miles, past the town of St. Helena to the point where it intersects Sulphur Creek in Sulphur Canyon, in the northwest corner of section 2 in T7N/R6W.

(5) Then west along Sulfur Creek (onto the Kenwood quadrangle map) and south to the point where it first divides into two intermittent streams in section 3 in T7N/R6W.

(6) Then south along the intermittent stream approximately 1.5 miles to the point where it intersects the 2,360 foot contour line in section 10 in T7N/R6W.

(7) Then southwest in a straight line, approximately .10 mile, to the unnamed peak (elevation 2600 feet) at the boundary line between Napa and Sonoma Counties.

(8) Then in a generally northwest direction along the Napa-Sonoma county line, through sections 10, 9, 4, 5, 32, 33, 32, 29, 20, and 19, to the beginning point on the Calistoga quadrangle map at the boundary between sections 18 and 19 in T8N/R6W.

[T.D. ATF-341, 58 FR 28350, May 13, 1993]

§ 9.144 Texas High Plains.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Texas High Plains."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Texas High Plains viticultural area are six U.S.G.S. topographical maps of the 1:250,000 scale. They are titled:

- (1) "Clovis, New Mexico; Texas" 1954, revised 1973.
- (2) "Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico" 1954, revised 1973.
- (3) "Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas" 1954, revised 1973.
- (4) "Plainview, Texas" 1954, revised 1974.
- (5) "Lubbock, Texas" 1954, revised 1975.
- (6) "Big Spring, Texas" 1954, revised 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Texas High Plains viticultural area is located in Armstrong, Bailey, Borden, Briscoe, Castro, Cochran, Crosby, Dawson, Deaf Smith, Dickens, Floyd, Gaines, Garza, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn, Motley, Farmer, Randall, Swisher, Terry and Yoakum Counties, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, map at the intersection of the Texas-New Mexico border and U.S. Route 180 east of Hobbs, New Mexico;

(2) The boundary follows U.S. Route 180 east through Seminole, Texas and onto the Big Spring, Texas, U.S.G.S. map where it intersects with the 3,000 foot contour line in the town of Lamesa, Texas;

(3) The boundary then follows the 3,000 foot contour line in a generally northeasterly direction across the U.S.G.S. maps of Big Spring and Lubbock, Texas;

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(4) The boundary continues along the 3,000 foot contour line onto the map of Plainview, Texas, where it follows a generally northwesterly direction until it intersects with State Highway 217 approximately 12 miles east of Canyon, Texas;

(5) The boundary then follows State Highway 217 west to Canyon, Texas, leaves State Highway 217 and proceeds in a straight line in a northwesterly direction until it intersects with U.S. Route 60, still within Canyon, Texas;

(6) The boundary then follows U.S. Route 60 in a southwesterly direction onto the U.S.G.S. map of Clovis, New Mexico; Texas, where it intersects the Texas-New Mexico border;

(7) The boundary then follows the Texas-New Mexico border south, across the U.S.G.S. map of Brownfield, Texas; New Mexico, to the beginning point on the Hobbs, New Mexico; Texas, U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-336, 58 FR 11967, Mar. 2, 1993]

§ 9.145 Dunnigan Hills.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Dunnigan Hills.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Dunnigan Hills viticultural area are three U.S.G.S. 15 minute series topographical maps of the 1:62500 scale. They are titled:

(1) “Guinda, Calif.,” 1959.

(2) “Dunnigan, Calif.,” 1953.

(3) “Woodland, Calif.,” 1953.

(c) *Boundary.* The Dunnigan Hills viticultural area is located in Yolo County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is on the Dunnigan, Calif., U.S.G.S. map at the intersection of Buckeye Creek and U.S. Route 99W just south of the Colusa-Yolo county line;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows Route 99W in a southeasterly direction until an unnamed westbound light-duty road coincident with a grant boundary (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 17) diverges from Route 99W just north of the town of Yolo, California, on the Woodland, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary then follows the County Road 17 for approximately 2

miles to an unnamed southbound light duty road (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 95A);

(4) The boundary then follows County Road 95A south for approximately 1/2 mile to an unnamed westbound light duty road (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 17A);

(5) The boundary then proceeds west along County Road 17A for approximately 3/8 mile to an unnamed southbound light duty road (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 95);

(6) The boundary then proceeds south along County Road 95 for approximately 1 mile to an unnamed light duty road which goes in a southwesterly direction (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 19);

(7) The boundary then proceeds southwest along County Road 19 for approximately 1/4 mile to an unnamed light duty road which travels south-southwest (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 94B);

(8) The boundary then proceeds southwest along County Road 94B approximately 1 1/4 mile until it intersects Cache Creek;

(9) The boundary then follows Cache Creek in a westerly direction 5.5 miles until it intersects an unnamed north-south light duty road approximately 1 mile north of the city of Madison, California (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 89);

(10) The boundary then follows County Road 89 two miles in a northerly direction back on to the Dunnigan, Calif., U.S.G.S. map where it intersects an unnamed light duty road (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 16);

(11) The boundary follows County Road 16 west for approximately 2 miles onto the Guinda, Calif., U.S.G.S. map, where it turns north onto an unnamed light-duty road between sections 31 and 32 of T10N/R1W (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 87);

(12) The boundary follows County Road 87 north for 2 miles to an unnamed east-west light duty road (referred to by the petitioner as County Road 14);

(13) The boundary follows County Road 14 west for 3 miles, and then leaves the unnamed road and turns

north on the dividing line between sections 22 and 23 of T11N/R2W.

(14) The boundary continues due north until it intersects Little Buckeye Creek just south of the Yolo-Colusa county line;

(15) The boundary then follows Little Buckeye Creek in an easterly direction until it joins Buckeye Creek;

(16) The boundary then follows Buckeye Creek in an easterly direction back to the point of beginning on the Dunnigan, Calif., U.S.G.S. map.

[T.D. ATF-340, 58 FR 28352, May 13, 1993]

§ 9.146 Lake Wisconsin.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Lake Wisconsin."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the "Lake Wisconsin" viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale. They are titled:

- (1) "Sauk City, Wis.," 1975; and
- (2) "Lodi, Wis.," 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Lake Wisconsin viticultural area is located in Columbia and Dane Counties, Wisconsin. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The point of beginning is on the "Lodi, Wisc." U.S.G.S. map in the northeast quarter-section of section 17, Lodi Township, Columbia County, where Spring Creek enters Lake Wisconsin;

(2) From the point of beginning, follow the southern shoreline of Lake Wisconsin northwest to where Lake Wisconsin narrows and becomes the Wisconsin River on the map, in the vicinity of the town of Merrimac, Sauk County;

(3) Then continue along the southern shoreline of the Wisconsin River, west and south past Goose Egg Hill, Columbia County, on the "Sauk City, Wisc." quadrangle map, and then west to a southwest bend in the shoreline opposite Wiegands Bay, Sauk County, where the Wisconsin River becomes Lake Wisconsin again on the map;

(4) Then southwest and south along the eastern shoreline of Lake Wisconsin, to the powerplant that defines where Lake Wisconsin ends and the Wisconsin River begins again;

(5) Then continuing south along the Wisconsin River shoreline to where it intersects with U.S. Highway 12 opposite Sauk City, Sauk County;

(6) Then in a southeasterly direction on U.S. Highway 12 to the intersection at State Highway 188, just over one-half a mile;

(7) Then in a northeasterly direction about 1,000 feet on State Highway 188, to the intersection of Mack Road;

(8) Then east on Mack Road to the intersection of State Highway Y, about 3 miles;

(9) Then follow State Highway Y in a generally northeasterly direction onto the "Lodi, Wisc." quadrangle map and continue in a northeasterly direction to the intersection with State Highway 60;

(10) Then in a northeasterly direction on State Highway 60 to the intersection with State Highway 113 in the town of Lodi;

(11) Then in a northwesterly direction on State Highway 113 to where it crosses Spring Creek the second time just before Chrislaw Road;

(12) Then follow Spring Creek in a northwesterly direction to where it enters Lake Wisconsin, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-352, 59 FR 539, Jan. 5, 1994]

§ 9.147 Hames Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Hames Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate map for determining the boundary of the Hames Valley viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. 15 minute series topographical map, titled Bradley Quadrangle, California, edition of 1961, with a scale of 1:62,500.

(c) *Boundary.* The Hames Valley viticultural area is located in southern Monterey County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning at the southeast corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E., which coincides with the point where the 640 foot contour line crosses the Swain Valley drainage, the boundary proceeds in a straight line across section 26 to the northwest corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.;

(2) Then west northwest in a straight line across sections 22, 21, 20, and 19, T.

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23 S., R. 10 E., to the northwest corner of section 24, T. 23 S., R. 9 E.;

(3) Then southeast in a straight line across sections 24, 25, 30, 31, and 32, to the southeast corner of section 5, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.;

(4) Then east southeast in a straight line across section 9 to the southeast corner of section 10, T. 24 S., R. 10 E.;

(5) Then east southeast in a straight line for approximately 2.25 miles to Hill 704, located in section 18, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.;

(6) Then north northwest in a straight line for approximately 1.35 miles to Hill 801, located near the northwest corner of section 7, T. 24 S., R. 11 E., and then continue in a straight line to the northwest corner of section 6, T. 24 S., R. 11 E.;

(7) Then in a generally northwesterly direction along the Salinas River for approximately 1 mile to where the Swain Valley drainage enters the Salinas River about .11 mile south of the northern boundary line of section 36, T. 23 S., R. 10 E.;

(8) Then in a westerly direction for approximately .75 mile along the Swain Valley drainage to the southeast corner of section 26, T. 23 S., R. 10 E., the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-356, 59 FR 14100, Mar. 25, 1994]

§9.148 Seiad Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Seiad Valley.”

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundary of the Seiad Valley viticultural area is a U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical map of the 1:24000 scale, titled “Seiad Valley, Calif.,” 1980.

(c) *Boundary.* The Seiad Valley viticultural area is located in Siskiyou County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of the 1600 foot contour line with the power transmission line north of the Klamath River, near Mile 130;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the 1600’ contour line in a generally northeasterly direction until it reaches the intersection of an unnamed light duty road and an unnamed road just west of Canyon Creek;

(3) The boundary then follows the unimproved road north to its end, then goes east in a straight line until it reaches the 1800’ contour line;

(4) The boundary then follows the 1800’ contour line in a northeasterly direction to the point, near Sawmill Gulch, where the contour line crosses Seiad Creek and turns south and west;

(5) The boundary continues to follow the 1800’ contour line as it proceeds southwest for approximately 4.5 miles, then turns sharply south-southeast for approximately 0.3 miles, until the contour line turns sharply east at a point just north of the Klamath River;

(6) The boundary then diverges from the 1800’ contour line and proceeds south-southeast in a straight line, across the Klamath River and State Route 96, until it intersects with the 1600’ contour line;

(7) The boundary then follows the 1600’ contour line south and west, then north and west, roughly following the course of the Klamath River, until it reaches an unnamed peak 1744 feet high;

(8) The boundary continues along the 1600’ contour line as it diverges from the Klamath River and proceeds south, just to the east of an unnamed light duty road, to the point where that road crosses Grider Creek;

(9) The boundary diverges from the contour line and proceeds west in a straight line across the road and Grider Creek until it intersects with the 1600’ contour line on the west side of Grider Creek;

(10) The boundary then follows the 1600’ contour line north, west and north again until it reaches a point where the contour line turns west, just south of the Klamath River;

(11) The boundary diverges from the 1600’ contour line and proceeds in a straight line in a northeasterly direction, back to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-357, 59 FR 26114, May 19, 1994]

§9.149 St. Helena.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “St. Helena.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the St. Helena viticultural area are

three U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series topographical maps of the 1:24,000 scale. They are titled:

(1) "St. Helena Quadrangle, California," edition of 1960, revised 1993.

(2) "Calistoga Quadrangle, California," edition of 1958, photorevised 1980.

(3) "Rutherford Quadrangle, California," edition of 1951, photorevised 1968, photoinspected 1973.

(c) *Boundary.* The St. Helena viticultural area is located in Napa County in the State of California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Rutherford Quadrangle map at the point of intersection between State Highway 29 and a county road shown on the map as Zinfandel Avenue, known locally as Zinfandel Lane, the boundary proceeds in a southwest direction along Zinfandel Avenue to its intersection with the north fork of Bale Slough (blue line stream) near the 201 foot elevation marker;

(2) Thence in a northwesterly direction approximately 2,750 feet along the north fork of Bale Slough to a point of intersection with a southwesterly straight line projection of a light duty road locally known as Inglewood Avenue;

(3) Thence in a straight line in a southwesterly direction along this projected extension of Inglewood Avenue approximately 2,300 feet to its intersection with the 500 foot contour line in Section 7, Township 7 North (T7N), Range 5 West (R5W);

(4) Thence along the 500 foot contour line in a generally northwesterly direction through Sections 7, 1 and 2, to its intersection of the western border of Section 2, T7N, R6W;

(5) Thence northerly along the western border of Section 2 approximately 500 feet to its intersection with Sulphur Creek in Sulphur Canyon in the northwest corner of Section 2, T7N, R6W;

(6) Thence along Sulphur Creek in an easterly direction approximately 350 feet to its intersection with the 400 foot contour line;

(7) Thence along the 400 foot contour line in a generally easterly, then northwesterly, direction past the city of St. Helena (on the St. Helena Quad-

rangle map) to a point of intersection with a southwesterly straight line projection of the county road shown as Bale Lane in the Carne Humana Rancho on the Calistoga Quadrangle map;

(8) Thence along the projected straight line extension of Bale Lane in a northeasterly direction approximately 700 feet to the intersection of State Highway 29 and Bale Lane and continuing northeasterly along Bale Lane to its intersection with the Silverado Trail;

(9) Thence in a northwesterly direction along the Silverado Trail approximately 1,500 feet to an unmarked driveway on the north side of the Silverado Trail near the 275 foot elevation marker;

(10) Thence approximately 300 feet northeasterly along the driveway to and beyond its point of intersection with another driveway and continuing in a straight line projection to the 400 foot contour line;

(11) Thence in a northerly and then generally southeasterly direction along the 400 foot contour line through Sections 10 (projected), 11, 12, 13, 24 and 25 in T8N, R6W, Section 30 in T8N, R5W, Sections 25 and 24 in T8N, R6W, Sections 19 and 30 in T8N, R5W to a point of intersection with the city limits of St. Helena on the eastern boundary of Section 30 in T8N, R5W, on the St. Helena Quadrangle map;

(12) Thence north, east and south along the city limits of St. Helena to the third point of intersection with the county road known as Howell Mountain Road in Section 29, T8N, R5W;

(13) Thence in a northeasterly direction approximately 900 feet along Howell Mountain Road to its intersection with Conn Valley Road;

(14) Thence northeasterly and then southeasterly along Conn Valley Road to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Section 28, T8N, R5W;

(15) Thence south approximately 5,200 feet along the eastern boundary of Sections 28 and 33 to a point of intersection with the 380 foot contour line near the southeast corner of Section 33, T8N, R5W, on the Rutherford Quadrangle map;

(16) Thence in a northwesterly direction along the 380 foot contour line in Section 33 to a point of intersection

with a northeasterly straight line projection of Zinfandel Avenue;

(17) Thence in a southwesterly direction approximately 950 feet along this straight line projection of Zinfandel Avenue to its intersection with the Silverado Trail;

(18) Thence continuing along Zinfandel Avenue in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with State Highway 29, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-366, 60 FR 47061, Sept. 11, 1995]

§ 9.150 Cucamonga Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Cucamonga Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Cucamonga Valley viticultural area are the following ten U.S.G.S. topographical maps (7.5 minute series 1:24000 scale):

(1) “Mt. Baldy, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1988.

(2) “Cucamonga Peak, Calif.,” 1966, photorevised 1988.

(3) “Devore, Calif.,” 1966, photorevised 1988.

(4) “San Bernardino North, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1988.

(5) “Ontario, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1981.

(6) “Guasti, Calif.,” 1966, photorevised 1981.

(7) “Fontana, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1980.

(8) “San Bernardino South, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1980.

(9) “Prado Dam, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1981.

(10) “Corona North, Calif.,” 1967, photorevised 1981.

(c) *Boundary.* The Cucamonga Valley viticultural area is located in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Euclid Avenue and 24th Street on the Mt. Baldy, Calif. U.S.G.S. map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows 24th Street east for approximately 0.3 mile, until it reaches the intersection of 24th Street with two unnamed light-duty streets to the north;

(3) The boundary then diverges from 24th Street and goes straight north for

approximately 0.3 mile, until it reaches the 2,000 foot contour line;

(4) The boundary then follows the 2,000 foot contour line in a generally easterly direction across the Cucamonga Peak, Calif., U.S.G.S. map and onto the Devore, Calif., U.S.G.S. map until it reaches Lytle Creek Wash;

(5) The boundary follows the intermittent stream in Lytle Creek Wash in a southeasterly direction to the end of the intermittent stream on the Devore, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(6) The boundary then continues through Lytle Creek Wash, proceeding southeast in a straight line from the end of the intermittent stream, across the southwest corner of the San Bernardino North, Calif., U.S.G.S. map and onto the San Bernardino, South, Calif., U.S.G.S. map, to the northernmost point of the flood control basin at the end of the Lytle Creek Wash, a distance of approximately 4.3 miles;

(7) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line south-southeast across the flood control basin to the point where Lytle Creek Channel exits the basin;

(8) The boundary continues along Lytle Creek Channel until it empties into Warm Creek;

(9) The boundary then follows Warm Creek until it meets the Santa Ana River;

(10) The boundary then follows the western edge of the Santa Ana River in a generally southwesterly direction until it meets the San Bernardino—Riverside County line;

(11) The boundary follows the county line west, crossing onto the Guasti, Calif., U.S.G.S. map, until it reaches the unnamed channel between Etiwanda and Mulberry Avenues (identified by the petitioner as Etiwanda Creek Channel);

(12) The boundary then follows Etiwanda Creek Channel in a southerly direction until it parallels Bain Street;

(13) The boundary then diverges from Etiwanda Creek Channel and follows Bain Street south until it ends at Limonite Avenue in the northeast corner of the Corona North, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(14) The boundary then continues south in a straight line until it reaches

the northern shore of the Santa Ana River;

(15) The boundary then follows the north shore of the Santa Ana River until it intersects the 560 foot contour line in Section 1 T3S/R7W;

(16) The boundary then follows the 560' contour line to the north of the Santa Ana River in a generally westerly direction until it reaches Euclid Avenue on the Prado Dam, Calif., U.S.G.S. map;

(17) The boundary then follows Euclid Avenue north to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-362, 60 FR 16578, Mar. 31, 1995]

§9.151 Puget Sound.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Puget Sound."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Puget Sound viticultural area are four 1:250,000 scale U.S.G.S. topographical maps, one 1:25,000 scale topographic map, and three 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. They are titled:

(1) Hoquiam, Washington, 1958 revised 1974 (1:250,000)

(2) Seattle, Washington, 1958 revised 1974 (1:250,000)

(3) Wenatchee, Washington, 1957 revised 1971 (1:250,000)

(4) Victoria, B.C., Can., Wash., U.S., 1957 revised (U.S. area) 1974 (1:250,000)

(5) Auburn, Washington, 1983 (1:25,000)

(6) Buckley, Washington, 1993 (1:24,000)

(7) Cumberland, Washington, 1993 (1:24,000)

(8) Enumclaw, Washington, 1993 (1:24,000)

(c) *Boundary.* The Puget Sound viticultural area is located in the State of Washington. The boundaries of the Puget Sound viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, follow.

(1) Beginning where the Whatcom county line comes closest to an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Silver Lake Road) on the U.S.G.S. map "Victoria," T41N/R6E;

(2) Then south along Silver Lake Road approximately 5.5 miles to its

intersection with State Highway 542, T39N/R5E;

(3) Then west and then southwest along State Highway 542 approximately 11 miles to its intersection with State Highway 9, T38N/R5E;

(4) Then south along State Highway 9 approximately 44 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Burn Road) at the town of Arlington, T31N/R5E;

(5) Then south, southeast along Burn Road approximately 11 miles to its intersection with State Highway 92, T30N/R6E;

(6) Then south along State Highway 92 approximately 3 miles to its intersection with an unnamed light duty road (referred to in the petition as Machias Hartford Road), T29N/R6E;

(7) Then south along Machias Hartford Road approximately 4 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Lake Roesiger Road), on the U.S.G.S. map "Wenatchee," T29N/R7E;

(8) Then east along Lake Roesiger Road approximately 3.5 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Woods Creek Road), T29N/R7E;

(9) Then south along Woods Creek Road approximately 10.5 miles to its intersection with U.S. Highway 2 in the town of Monroe, T27N/R7E;

(10) Then west along U.S. Highway 2 approximately ½ mile to its intersection with State Highway 203, T27N/R6E;

(11) Then south along State Highway 203 approximately 24 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Preston-Fall City Road), at the town of Fall City, T24N/R7E;

(12) Then southwest along Preston-Fall City Road approximately 4 miles to its intersection with Interstate Highway 90 at the town of Preston, T24N/R7E;

(13) Then east along Interstate Highway 90 approximately 3 miles to its intersection with State Highway 18, T23N/R7E;

(14) Then southwest along State Highway 18 approximately 7 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as 276th Avenue SE), T23N/R6E;

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(15) Then south along 276th Avenue SE approximately 5 miles to its intersection with State Highway 516 at the town of Georgetown, T22N/R6E;

(16) Then west along State Highway 516 approximately 2 miles to its intersection with State Highway 169 at the town of Summit on the U.S.G.S. map, “Seattle,” (shown in greater detail on the U.S.G.S. map, “Auburn”), T22N/R6E;

(17) Then south along State Highway 169 approximately 11.5 miles to its intersection with State Highway 410 at the town of Enumclaw on the U.S.G.S. map, “Wenatchee,” (shown in greater detail on the U.S.G.S. map, “Enumclaw”), T20N/R6E;

(18) Then southwest approximately 5 miles along State Highway 410 until its intersection with State Highway 165 on the U.S.G.S. map, “Seattle,” (shown in greater detail on the U.S.G.S. map, “Buckley”), T19N/R6E;

(19) Then southwest on State Highway 165 until its intersection with State Highway 162 at the town of Cascade Junction on the U.S.G.S. map, “Seattle” (shown in greater detail on the U.S.G.S. Map, “Buckley”), T19N/R6E;

(20) Then southwest along State Highway 162 approximately 8 miles to its intersection with an unnamed secondary road (referred to in the petition as Orville Road E.), T19N/R5E;

(21) Then south along Orville Road E., approximately 8 miles to its intersection with the CMSTP&P railroad at the town of Kapowsin, on the U.S.G.S. map, “Hoquiam,” T17N/R5E;

(22) Then south along the CMSTP&P railroad approximately 17 miles to where it crosses the Pierce County line at the town of Elbe, T15N/R5E;

(23) Then west along the Pierce County line approximately 1 mile to the eastern tip of Thurston County, T15N/R5E;

(24) Then west along the Thurston County line approximately 38 miles to where it crosses Interstate Highway 5, T15N/R2W;

(25) Then north along Interstate Highway 5 approximately 18 miles to its intersection with U.S. Highway 101 at the town of Tumwater on the U.S.G.S. map “Seattle,” T18N/R2W;

(26) Then northwest along U.S. Highway 101 approximately 18 miles to its intersection with State Highway 3 at the town of Shelton, T20N/R3W;

(27) Then northeast along State Highway 3 approximately 24 miles to where it crosses the Kitsap County line, T23N/R1W;

(28) Then north along the Kitsap County line approximately 3 miles to the point where it turns west, T23N/R1W;

(29) Then west along the Kitsap County line approximately 11 miles to the point where it turns north, T23N/R3W;

(30) Then continuing west across Hood Canal approximately 1 mile to join with U.S. Highway 101 just south of the mouth of an unnamed creek (referred to in the petition as Jorsted Creek), T23N/R3W;

(31) Then north along U.S. Highway 101 approximately 40 miles to the point where it turns west at the town of Gardiner on the U.S.G.S. map “Victoria,” T30N/R2W;

(32) Then west along U.S. Highway 101 approximately 32 miles to where it crosses the Elwha River, T30N/R7W;

(33) Then north along the Elwha River approximately 6 miles to its mouth, T31N/R7W;

(34) Then continuing north across the Strait of Juan de Fuca approximately 5 miles to the Clallam County line, T32N/R7W;

(35) Then northeast along the Clallam County line approximately 14 miles to the southwestern tip of San Juan County, T32N/R4W;

(36) Then northeast along the San Juan County line approximately 51 miles to the northern tip of San Juan County, T38N/R3W;

(37) Then northwest along the Whatcom County line approximately 19 miles to the western tip of Whatcom County, T41N/R5W;

(38) Then east along the Whatcom County line approximately 58 miles to the beginning.

[T.D. ATF-368, 60 FR 51899, Oct. 4, 1995]

§ 9.152 Malibu-Newton Canyon.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this petition is “Malibu-Newton Canyon.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate map for determining the boundary of the Malibu-Newton Canyon viticultural area is the U.S.G.S. map, "Point Dume Quadrangle, California" (7.5 Minute Series 1:24,000 Topographic map, photorevised 1981).

(c) *Boundary.* The Malibu-Newton Canyon viticultural area is located in Los Angeles County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) Beginning at the intersection of the Newton Canyon creek (lowest elevation) and an unnamed medium duty road referred to by the petitioner as Kanan Dume Road at the boundary of section 13 and 18 on the U.S.G.S. map "Point Dume Quadrangle."

(2) Then south along Kanan Dume Road to the point where an unnamed, unimproved dirt road referred to by the petitioner as Ramirez Mountain Way crosses over Kanan Dume Road at the tunnel in the northwest corner of section 19.

(3) Then east along Ramirez Mountain Way, following the southern ridgeline of Newton Canyon, to Latigo Canyon Road in the southwest corner of section 17.

(4) Then south along Latigo Canyon Road to an unnamed, unimproved dirt road referred to by the petitioner as Newton Mountain Way at the southern boundary of section 17.

(5) Then northeast along Newton Mountain Way, following the southeastern ridgeline of Newton Canyon, to an unnamed, unimproved dirt road referred to by the petitioner as Castro Mountain Way in section 16.

(6) Then west along Castro Mountain Way, past Castro Peak, following the northern ridgeline of Newton Canyon to Latigo Canyon Road in section 18.

(7) Then southwest along the natural ridgeline of Newton Canyon to the intersection of Kanan Dume Road and the 1,600 foot contour line in the southeastern portion of section 13.

(8) Then southeasterly along Kanan Dume Road to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-375, 61 FR 29952, June 13, 1996]

§9.153 Redwood Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Redwood Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Redwood Valley viticultural area are four Quadrangle 7.5 minute series 1:24,000 scale U.S.G.S. topographical maps. They are titled:

(1) "Redwood Valley, Calif." 1960, photorevised 1975.

(2) "Ukiah, Calif." 1958, photorevised 1975.

(3) "Laughlin Range, Calif." 1991.

(4) "Orrs Springs, California, provisional edition" 1991.

(c) *Boundary.* The Redwood Valley viticultural area is located in the east central interior portion of Mendocino County, California. The boundaries of the Redwood Valley viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of State Highway 20 with the eastern boundary of Section 13, T16N/R12W located in the extreme northeast portion of the U.S.G.S. map, "Ukiah, Calif.";

(2) Then north along the east boundary line of Sections 12 and 1 to the northeast corner of Section 1, T16N/R12W on the U.S.G.S. map, "Redwood Valley, Calif.";

(3) Then west along the northern boundary line of Section 1 to the northwest corner of Section 1, T16N/R12W;

(4) Then north along the east boundary line of sections 35, 26, 23, 14, 11, and 2 to the northeast corner of Section 2, T17N/R12W;

(5) Then west along the northern boundary of Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 to the northwest corner of Section 6, T17N/R12W;

(6) Then 10 degrees southwest cutting diagonally across Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36 to a point at the northwest corner of Section 1, T16N/R13W on the U.S.G.S. map, "Laughlin, Range, Calif.";

(7) Then south along the western boundary line of Sections 1 and 12 to the southwest corner of Section 12, T16N/R13W;

(8) Then 13 degrees southeast across Sections 13, 18, and 17 to the intersection of State Highway 20 and U.S. Highway 101, T16N/R12W on the U.S.G.S. map, Ukiah, Calif."; and

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(9) Then easterly along a line following State Highway 20 back to the beginning point at the eastern boundary of Section 13, T16N/R12W located in the extreme northeast portion of the U.S.G.S. map “Ukiah, Calif.”

[T.D. ATF–386, 61 FR 67466, Dec. 23, 1996]

§ 9.154 Chiles Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Chiles Valley.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Chiles Valley viticultural area are four 1:24,000 Scale U.S.G.S. topography maps. They are titled:

(1) St. Helena, CA 1960 photorevised 1980

(2) Rutherford, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(3) Chiles Valley, CA 1958 photorevised 1980

(4) Yountville, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(c) *Boundary.* The Chiles Valley viticultural area is located in the State of California, entirely within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundaries of the Chiles Valley viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps follow. The local names of roads are identified by name.

(1) Beginning on the St. Helena, CA quadrangle map at the northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula in Section 34, Township 9 North (T9N), Range 5 West (R5W), Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM);

(2) Then in southwesterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary line to its intersection with the Rancho La Jota boundary line;

(3) Then in a south-southeasterly direction approximately 3,800 feet along the Rancho Catacula/Rancho La Jota boundary line to the point where the Rancho Catacula boundary separates from the common boundary with Rancho La Jota;

(4) Then in a southeasterly direction continuing along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 23,600 feet to a point of intersection, in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19, T8N, R4W, on the Chiles Valley quadrangle map, with a county road known locally as Chiles and Pope Valley Road;

(5) Then in a southwesterly direction along Chiles and Pope Valley Road to a point where it first crosses an unnamed blue line stream in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19, T8N, R4W;

(6) Then following the unnamed stream in generally southeast direction to its intersection with the 1200 foot contour;

(7) Then following the 1200 foot contour in a northeasterly direction to a point of intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary in section 20, T8N, R4W;

(8) Then in a southeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 17,500 feet to the southwest corner of Rancho Catacula in section 34, T8N, R4W on the Yountville, CA, quadrangle map;

(9) Then in a northeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 650 feet to its intersection with the 1040 foot contour;

(10) Then along the 1040 foot contour in a generally east and northeast direction to its intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary;

(11) Then in a northeasterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 1100 feet to its intersection with the 1040 foot contour;

(12) Then along the 1040 foot contour in an easterly direction and then in a northwesterly direction to its intersection of the Rancho Catacula boundary;

(13) Then in a southwesterly direction along the Rancho Catacula boundary approximately 300 feet to a point of intersection with a line of high voltage power lines;

(14) Then in a westerly direction along the high voltage line approximately 650 feet to its intersection with the 1000 foot contour;

(15) Then continuing along the 1000 foot contour in a generally northwesterly direction to the point of intersection with the first unnamed blue line stream;

(16) Then along the unnamed stream in a northerly direction to its point of intersection with the 1200 foot contour;

(17) Then along the 1200 foot contour in a northwesterly direction to its points of intersection with the Rancho Catacula boundary in Section 35, T9N, R5W on the St. Helena, CA, quadrangle map;

(18) Then along the Rancho Catacula boundary in a northwesterly direction approximately 5,350 feet to a northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula, the beginning point on the St. Helena quadrangle map a the northernmost corner of Rancho Catacula in Section 34, T9N, R5W, MDBM.

[T.D. ATF-408, 64 FR 7787, Feb. 17, 1999]

§9.155 Texas Davis Mountains.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Texas Davis Mountains."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Texas Davis Mountains viticultural area are two U.S.G.S. metric topographical maps of the 1:100 000 scale, titled:

(1) "Fort Davis, Texas," 1985.

(2) "Mount Livermore, Texas—Chihuahua," 1985.

(c) *Boundary.* The Texas Davis Mountains viticultural area is located in Jeff Davis County, Texas. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the intersection of Texas Highway 17 and Farm Road 1832 on the Fort Davis, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows Highway 17 in a southeasterly and then southwesterly direction until it reaches the intersection of Limpia Creek with the unnamed stream which flows through Grapevine Canyon on the Fort Davis, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(3) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line in a southwesterly direction until it meets Highway 118 at a gravel pit 1¾ miles southeast of the intersection of Highway 118 and Highway 17;

(4) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line east by southeast until it meets Highway 166 at its junction with Highway 17;

(5) The boundary then follows Highway 166 in a southwesterly direction onto the Mt. Livermore, Texas—Chihuahua, U.S.G.S. map;

(6) The boundary then continues to follow Highway 166 in a westerly direction;

(7) The boundary then continues to follow Highway 166 as it turns in a northerly and then northeasterly direc-

tion to the point where it meets Highway 118;

(8) The boundary then follows Highway 118 in a northerly direction until it reaches a point where it intersects with the 1600 meter contour line, just north of Robbers Roost Canyon;

(9) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line due east for about two miles until it reaches the 1600 meter contour line to the west of Friend Mountain;

(10) The boundary then follows the 1600 meter contour line in a northeasterly direction until it reaches the northernmost point of Friend Mountain;

(11) The boundary then diverges from the contour line and proceeds in a straight line east-southeast until it reaches the beginning point of Buckley Canyon, approximately three fifths of a mile;

(12) The boundary then follows Buckley Canyon in an easterly direction to the point where it meets Cherry Canyon;

(13) The boundary then follows Cherry Canyon in a northeasterly direction to the point where it meets Grapevine Canyon on the Mt. Livermore, Texas—Chihuahua, U.S.G.S. map;

(14) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line from the intersection of Cherry and Grapevine Canyons to the peak of Bear Cave Mountain, on the Fort Davis, Texas, U.S.G.S. map;

(15) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line from the peak of Bear Cave Mountain to the point where Farm Road 1832 begins;

(16) The boundary then follows Farm Road 1832 back to its intersection with Texas Highway 17, at the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-395, 63 FR 11828, Mar. 11, 1998]

§9.156 Diablo Grande.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Diablo Grande".

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Diablo Grande viticultural area are the following four U.S.G.S. Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps. They are titled:

(1) Patterson Quadrangle, California—Stanislaus Co., 1953

(Photorevised 1971, Photoinspected 1978);

(2) Copper Mtn. Quadrangle, California—Stanislaus Co., 1953 (Field Check 1956, Aerial Photo 1971);

(3) Wilcox Ridge, California—Stanislaus Co., 1956 (Photorevised 1971);

(4) Orestimba Peak, California—Stanislaus Co., 1955 (Photorevised 1971).

(c) *Boundary.* The Diablo Grande viticultural area is located in the western foothills of Stanislaus County, California. The beginning point is at Reservoir Spillway 780 in section 8, Township 6 South, Range 7 East (T. 6S., R. 7E.) on the Patterson Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map.

(1) Then proceed northwest to Salt Grass Springs to the point where the 1000 foot contour line crosses the northern section line of section 9, T. 6S., R. 6E., on the Copper Mtn., Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map.

(2) Then proceed due south past Copper Mountain in section 16, T. 6S., R. 6E., to Mikes Peak in section 4, T. 7S., R. 6E., on the Wilcox Ridge Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map.

(3) Then proceed due west to Orestimba Creek in section 6, T. 7S., R. 6E.

(4) Then proceed following Orestimba Creek south/southeast and then east/northeast to the point where Orestimba Creek meets Bench Mark #340 in section 28, T. 7S., R. 7E., on the Orestimba Peak Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map.

(5) Then proceed northwest to the point of beginning at Reservoir Spillway 780 in section 8, T. 6S., R. 7E.

[T.D. ATF-399, 63 FR 33853, June 22, 1998]

§9.157 San Francisco Bay.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “San Francisco Bay.”

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the San Francisco Bay viticultural area are forty-two U.S.G.S. Quadrangle 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic) maps and one U.S.G.S. Quadrangle 5 x 11 Minute (Topographic) map. They are titled:

(1) Pacheco Peak, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1971;

(2) Gilroy Hot Springs, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1971

(3) Mt. Sizer, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1971

(4) Morgan Hill, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980

(5) Lick Observatory, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1973, Photorevised 1968

(6) San Jose East, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photorevised 1980;

(7) Calaveras Reservoir, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photorevised 1980;

(8) La Costa Valley, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1960, Photorevised 1968;

(9) Mendenhall Springs, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1971;

(10) Altamont, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1981;

(11) Byron Hot Springs, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1968;

(12) Tassajara, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photoinspected 1974, Photorevised 1968;

(13) Diablo, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(14) Clayton, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(15) Honker Bay, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1953, Photorevised 1980;

(16) Vine Hill, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(17) Benicia, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(18) Mare Island, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(19) Richmond, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(20) San Quentin, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(21) Oakland West, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1959, Photorevised 1980;

(22) San Francisco North, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1968 and 1973;

(23) San Francisco South, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1980;

(24) Montara Mountain, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1956, Photorevised 1980;

(25) Half Moon Bay, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968 and 1973;

(26) San Gregorio, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1961, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968;

(27) Pigeon Point, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(28) Franklin Point, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(29) Año Nuevo, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(30) Davenport, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1968;

(31) Santa Cruz, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1981;

(32) Felton, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980;

(33) Laurel, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968;

(34) Soquel, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1980;

(35) Watsonville West, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photorevised 1980;

(36) Loma Prieta, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1968;

(37) Watsonville East, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980;

(38) Mt. Madonna, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980;

(39) Gilroy, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1981;

(40) Chittenden, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1980;

(41) San Felipe, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1955, Photorevised 1971; and

(42) Three Sisters, California, scale 1:24,000, dated 1954, Photoinspected 1978, Photorevised 1971.

(c) *Boundary.* The San Francisco Bay viticultural area is located mainly within five counties which border the San Francisco Bay and partly within two other counties in the State of California. These counties are: San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa and partly in Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties. The Santa Cruz Mountains viticultural area is excluded (see 27 CFR 9.31.) The boundaries of the San Francisco Bay viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, are as follows:

(1) Beginning at the intersection of the 37 degree 00' North latitude parallel

with State Route 152 on the Pacheco Peak Quadrangle.

(2) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line to the intersection of Coyote Creek with the township line dividing Township 9 South from Township 10 South on the Gilroy Hot Springs Quadrangle.

(3) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line to the intersection of the township line dividing Township 8 South from Township 9 South with the range line dividing Range 3 East from Range 4 East on the Mt. Sizer Quadrangle.

(4) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line (across the Morgan Hill Quadrangle) to the intersection of the township line dividing Township 7 South from Township 8 South with the range line dividing Range 2 East from Range 3 East on the Lick Observatory Quadrangle.

(5) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line to the intersection of State Route 130 with the township line dividing Township 6 South from Township 7 South on the San Jose East Quadrangle.

(6) Then proceed in a northeasterly direction following State Route 130 to its intersection with the range line dividing Range 1 East from Range 2 East on the Calaveras Reservoir Quadrangle.

(7) Then proceed north following this range line to its intersection with the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct on the La Costa Valley Quadrangle.

(8) Then proceed in a northeasterly direction in a straight line following the Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct to the western boundary of Section 14 in Township 4 South, Range 2 East on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle.

(9) Then proceed south along the western boundary of Section 14 in Township 4 South, Range 2 East to the southwest corner of Section 14 on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle.

(10) Then proceed east along the southern boundary of Section 14 in Township 4 South, Range 2 East to the southeast corner of Section 14 on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle.

(11) Then proceed south along the western boundary of Section 24 in Township 4 South, Range 2 East to the southwest corner of Section 24 on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle.

(12) Then proceed east along the southern boundary of Section 24 in Township 4 South, Range 2 East and Section 19 in Township 4 South, Range 3 East to the southeast corner of Section 19 on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle.

(13) Then proceed north along the western boundaries of Sections 20, 17, 8, and 5 on the Mendenhall Springs Quadrangle in Township 4 South, Range 3 East, north (across the Altamont Quadrangle) along the western boundaries of Sections 32, 29, to the southwest corner of Section 20, in Township 3 South, Range 3 East.

(14) Then east along the southern boundary of Sections 20, and 21, in Township 3 South, Range 3 East on the Altamont Quadrangle to the 1100 meter elevation contour.

(15) Then, along the 1100 meter contour in a northwesterly direction to the intersection with the western boundary of Section 16, Township 3 South, Range 3 East on the Altamont Quadrangle.

(16) Then north along the eastern boundary of Sections 17, 8, and 5 in Township 3 South, Range 3 East to the northeast corner of Section 5.

(17) Then proceed west along the northern border of Section 5 to the northwest corner of Section 5.

(18) Then north along the eastern boundaries of Sections 31, 30, 19, and 18 in Township 2 South, Range 3 East to the northeast corner of Section 18 on the Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle.

(19) Then proceed due west along the northern boundaries of Section 18 and Section 13 (Township 2 South, Range 2 East) to a point approximately 400 feet due south of Brushy Peak on the Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle.

(20) Then proceed due north to Brushy Peak (elevation 1,702) on the Byron Hot Springs Quadrangle.

(21) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line (across the Tassajara and Diablo Quadrangles) to Mt. Diablo (elevation 3,849) on the Clayton Quadrangle.

(22) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line to Mulligan Hill (elevation 1,438) on the Clayton Quadrangle.

(23) Then proceed in a northwesterly direction in a straight line (across the

Honker Bay Quadrangle) to a point marked BM 15 on the shoreline of Contra Costa County on the Vine Hill Quadrangle.

(24) Then proceed west along the shoreline of Contra Costa County and Alameda County (across the Quadrangles of Benicia, Mare Island, Richmond, and San Quentin) to the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge on the Oakland West Quadrangle.

(25) Then proceed west on the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge to the San Francisco County shoreline on the San Francisco North Quadrangle.

(26) Then proceed along the San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz County shoreline (across the Quadrangles of San Francisco South, Montara Mountain, Half Moon Bay, San Gregorio, Pigeon Point, Franklin Point, Año Nuevo and Davenport) to the place where Majors Creek flows into the Pacific Ocean on the Santa Cruz Quadrangle.

(27) Then proceed northeasterly along Majors Creek to its intersection with the 400 foot contour line on the Felton Quadrangle.

(28) Then proceed along the 400 foot contour line in a generally easterly/northeasterly direction to its intersection with Bull Creek on the Felton Quadrangle.

(29) Then proceed along Bull Creek to its intersection with Highway 9 on the Felton Quadrangle.

(30) Then proceed along Highway 9 in a northerly direction to its intersection with Felton Empire Road.

(31) Then proceed along Felton Empire Road in a westerly direction to its intersection with the 400 foot contour line on the Felton Quadrangle.

(32) Then proceed along the 400 foot contour line (across the Laurel, Soquel, Watsonville West and Loma Prieta Quadrangles) to its intersection with Highway 152 on the Watsonville East Quadrangle.

(33) Then proceed along Highway 152 in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the 600 foot contour line just west of Bodfish Creek on the Watsonville East Quadrangle.

(34) Then proceed in a generally east/southeasterly direction along the 600

foot contour line (across the Mt. Madonna and Gilroy Quadrangles), approximately 7.3 miles, to the first intersection of the western section line of Section 30, Township 11 South, Range 4 East on the Chittenden Quadrangle.

(35) Then proceed south along the section line approximately 1.9 miles to the south township line at Section 31, Township 11 South, Range 4 East on the Chittenden Quadrangle.

(36) Then proceed in an easterly direction along the township line (across the San Felipe Quadrangle), approximately 12.4 miles to the intersection of Township 11 South and Township 12 South and Range 5 East and Range 6 East on the Three Sisters Quadrangle.

(37) Then proceed north along the Range 5 East and Range 6 East range line approximately 5.5 miles to Pacheco Creek on the Pacheco Creek Quadrangle.

(38) Then proceed northeast along Pacheco Creek approximately .5 mile to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-407, 64 FR 3024, Jan. 20, 1999]

§9.158 Mendocino Ridge.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Mendocino Ridge."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Mendocino Ridge viticultural area are four 1:62,500 scale U.S.G.S. topographical maps. They are titled:

(1) Ornbau Valley Quadrangle, California, 15 minute series topographic map, 1960.

(2) Navarro Quadrangle, California, 15 minute series topographic map, 1961.

(3) Point Arena Quadrangle, California, 15 minute series topographic map, 1960.

(4) Boonville Quadrangle, California, 15 minute series topographic map, 1959.

(c) *Boundary.* The Mendocino Ridge viticultural area is located within Mendocino County, California. Within the boundary description that follows, the viticultural area starts at the 1200 foot elevation (contour line) and encompasses all areas at or above the 1200 foot elevation line. The boundaries of the Mendocino Ridge viticultural area, using landmarks and points of ref-

erence found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps, follow.

(1) Beginning at the Mendocino/Sonoma County line at the mouth of the Gualala River, where the Gualala River empties into the Pacific Ocean, in section 27 of Township 11 North (T11N), Range 5 West (R5W), located in the southeastern portion of U.S.G.S. 15 minute series map, "Point Arena, California;"

(2) Then following the Mendocino/Sonoma County line eastward to the southeast corner of section 8 in T11N/R13W, on the U.S.G.S. 15 minute map, "Ornbau Valley, California;"

(3) Then from the southeast corner of section 8 in T11N/R13W directly north approximately 3+ miles to the southwest corner of section 9 in T12N/R13W;

(4) Then proceeding in a straight line in a northwesterly direction to the southwestern corner of section 14 in T13N/R14W;

(5) Then directly north along the western line of section 14 in T13N/R14W to a point on the western line of section 14 approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ from the top where the Anderson Valley viticultural area boundary intersects the western line of section 14 in T13N/R14W;

(6) Then in a straight line, in a northwesterly direction, to the intersection of an unnamed creek and the south section line of section 14, T14N/R15W, on the U.S.G.S. 15 minute series map, "Boonville, California;"

(7) Then in a westerly direction along the south section lines of sections 14 and 15 in T14N/R15W to the southwest corner of section 15, T14N/R15W, on the U.S.G.S. 15 minute series map, "Navarro, California;"

(8) Then in a northerly direction along the western section lines of sections 15, 10, and 3 in T14N/R15W in a straight line to the intersection of the Navarro River on the western section line of section 3 in T14N/R15W;

(9) Then in a northwesterly direction along the Navarro River to the mouth of the river where it meets the Pacific Ocean in section 5 of T15N/R17W;

(10) Then in a southern direction along the Mendocino County coastline to the Mendocino/Sonoma County line to the beginning point at the mouth of the Gualala River in section 27 of T11N/

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R15W, on the U.S.G.S. 15 minute series map, "Point Arena, California."

[T.D. ATF-392, 62 FR 55516, Oct. 27, 1997]

§ 9.159 Yorkville Highlands.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Yorkville Highlands."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Yorkville Highlands viticultural area are the following six U.S.G.S. topographical maps (7.5 minute series, 1:24000 scale):

(1) "Gube Mountain, Calif.," provisional edition 1991.

(2) "Big Foot Mountain, Calif.," provisional edition 1991.

(3) "Cloverdale, Calif.," 1960, photoinspected 1975.

(4) "Ornbaun Valley Quadrangle, Calif.," provisional edition, 1991.

(5) "Yorkville, Calif.," provisional edition, 1991.

(6) "Hopland, Calif.," 1960, photoinspected 1975.

(c) *Boundary.* The Yorkville Highlands viticultural area is located in Mendocino County, California. The boundary is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is Benchmark 680, located in Section 30, T. 12 N., R. 13 W., on the Ornbaum Valley quadrangle map;

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line in a northeasterly direction to a point intersecting the North Fork of Robinson Creek and the Section 20, T. 13 N., R. 13 W.;

(3) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the summit of Sanel Mountain, located at the southeast corner of Section 30, T. 13 N., R. 12 W., on the Yorkville quadrangle map;

(4) The boundary then proceeds in a straight line in a southeasterly direction until it reaches the southeast corner of Section 15, T. 12 N., R 11 W., on the Hopland quadrangle map;

(5) The boundary then proceeds south, following the eastern boundaries of Sections 22 and 27, T. 12 N., R 11 W., until it reaches the Mendocino-Sonoma County line on the Cloverdale quadrangle map;

(6) The boundary then follows the Mendocino-Sonoma county line west,

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south and west until it reaches the southwest corner of Section 32, T. 12 N., R. 11 W.;

(7) The boundary then diverges from the county line and proceeds in a northwesterly direction, traversing the Big Foot Mountain quadrangle map, until it reaches the southwest corner of Section 5, T. 12 N., R. 13 W. on the Ornbaun Valley quadrangle map;

(8) The boundary proceeds in a straight line in a northerly direction until it reaches the beginning point at Benchmark 680.

[T.D. ATF-397, 63 FR 16904, Apr. 7, 1998]

§ 9.160 Yountville.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Yountville."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Yountville viticultural area are four 1:24,000 Scale U.S.G.S. topography maps. They are titled:

(1) Napa, CA 1951 photorevised 1980

(2) Rutherford, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(3) Sonoma, CA 1951 photorevised 1980

(4) Yountville, CA 1951 photorevised 1968

(c) *Boundary.* The Yountville viticultural area is located in the State of California, entirely within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundaries of the Yountville viticultural area, using landmarks and points of reference found on appropriate U.S.G.S. maps are as follows:

(1) Beginning on the Rutherford quadrangle map at the intersection of the 500 foot contour line with an unnamed stream known locally as Hopper Creek north of the center of Section 3, T6N, R5W, Mount Diablo Meridan (MDM);

(2) Then along the unnamed stream (Hopper Creek) southeasterly, and at the fork in Section 3, northeasterly along the stream to the point where the stream intersects with an unnamed dirt road in the northwest corner of Section 2, T6N, R5W, MDM;

(3) Then in a straight line to the light duty road to the immediate northeast in Section 2, then along the light duty road in a northeasterly direction to the point at which the road turns 90 degrees to the left;

(4) Then northerly along the light duty road 625 feet, then northeasterly (N 40° by 43') in a straight line 1,350 feet, along the northern property line of Assessor's Parcel Number 27-380-08, to State Highway 29, then continuing in a straight line approximately 500 feet to the peak of the 320 plus foot hill along the western edge of the Yountville hills;

(5) Then east to the second 300 foot contour line, then along said contour line around the Yountville hills to the north to the point at which the 300 foot line exits the Rutherford quadrangle for the second time;

(6) Then, on the Yountville quadrangle map, in a straight line in a northeasterly direction approximately N34° by 30' E approximately 1,000 feet to the 90 degree bend in the unimproved dirt road shown on the map, then along that road, which coincides with a fence line to the intersection of Conn Creek and Rector Creek;

(7) Then along Rector Creek to the northeast past Silverado Trail to the Rector Reservoir spillway entrance, then south approximately 100 feet to the 400 foot contour line, then southerly along the 400 foot contour line approximately 4200 feet to the intersection with a gully in section 30, T7N, R4W, MDM;

(8) Then southwesterly down the center of the gully approximately 800 feet to the medium duty road known as Silverado Trail, then southeasterly along the Silverado Trail approximately 590 feet to the medium duty road known locally Yountville Cross Road;

(9) Then southwesterly along the Yountville Cross Road (denoted as GRANT BDY on the map) approximately 4,700 feet to the main branch of the Napa River, then following the western boundary of the Stags Leap District viticultural area, first southerly down the center of the Napa River approximately 21,000 feet, then leaving the Napa River northeasterly in a straight line approximately 900 feet to the intersection of the Silverado Trail with an intermittent stream at the 60 foot contour line in T6N, R4W, MDM;

(10) Then along the Silverado Trail southerly approximately 3,200 feet, passing into the Napa quadrangle, to a

point which is east of the confluence of Dry Creek with the Napa River; then west approximately 600 feet to said confluence; then northwesterly along Dry Creek approximately 3,500 feet, passing into the Yountville quadrangle to a fork in the creek; then northwesterly along the north fork of Dry Creek approximately 5,700 feet to the easterly end of the light duty road labeled Ragatz Lane;

(11) Then southwesterly along Ragatz Lane to the west side of State Highway 29, then southerly along Highway 29 by 982 feet to the easterly extension of the north line boundary of Napa County Assessor's parcel number 034-170-015, then along the north line of APN 034-170-015 and its extension westerly 3,550 feet to the dividing line Between R4W and R5W on the Napa quadrangle, then southwesterly approximately 1000 feet to the peak denoted as 564 (which is about 5,500 feet easterly of the northwest corner of the Napa quadrangle); then southwesterly approximately 4,000 feet to the peak northeast of the reservoir gauging station denoted as 835;

(12) Then southwesterly approximately 1,500 feet to the reservoir gauging station, then west to the 400 foot contour line on the west side of Dry Creek, then northwesterly along the 400 foot contour line to the point where the contour intersects the north line of Section 10. T6N, R5W, MDM, immediately adjacent to Dry Creek on the Rutherford, CA map;

(13) Then northwesterly along Dry Creek approximately 6,500 feet to BM503, then northeasterly approximately 3,000 feet to the peak denoted as 1478, then southeasterly approximately 2,300 feet to the beginning of the creek known locally as Hopper Creek, then southeasterly along Hopper Creek approximately 2,300 feet to the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-410, 64 FR 13513, Mar. 19, 1999]

§ 9.165 Applegate Valley.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Applegate Valley."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Applegate Valley viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. map titled "Medford,

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Oregon; California” (NK 10–5) scale 1:250,000 (1955, revised 1976).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Applegate Valley viticultural area is located in the State of Oregon within Jackson and Josephine Counties, and entirely within the existing Rogue Valley viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Beginning at the confluence of the Applegate River with the Rogue River approximately 5 miles west of Grants Pass, the boundary proceeds due west to the boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest north of Dutcher Creek;

(2) Then in a straight line in a southerly and westerly direction along the boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest to Highway 199;

(3) Then in a straight line easterly to the peak of Roundtop Mountain (4693 feet);

(4) Then in a straight line easterly and southerly to the peak of Mungers Butte;

(5) Then in a straight line southerly and westerly to Holcomb Peak;

(6) Then in a generally southeasterly direction along the eastern boundary of the Siskiyou National Forest until it joins the northern boundary of the Rogue River National Forest;

(7) Then easterly along the northern boundary of the Rogue River National Forest to a point due south of the peak of Bald Mountain;

(8) Then due north to the peak of Bald Mountain (5635 feet);

(9) Then in a straight-line northerly and westerly to the lookout tower on Anderson Butte;

(10) Then in a straight line northerly and westerly to the peak of an unnamed mountain with an elevation of 3181 feet;

(11) Then in a straight line northerly and westerly to the peak of Timber Mountain;

(12) Then in a straight line westerly and southerly to the middle peak of Billy Mountain;

(13) Then, northerly and westerly by straight lines connecting a series of five unnamed peaks with elevations of approximately 3600, 4000, 3800, 3400, and 3800 feet, respectively;

(14) Then in a straight line northerly and easterly to Grants Pass Peak;

(15) Then in a straight line westerly to Jerome Prairie;

(16) Then in a straight line northwesterly to the confluence of the Applegate River and the Rogue River and the point of the beginning.

[T.D. ATF-434, 65 FR 78099, Dec. 14, 2000]

§ 9.168 Fair Play.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is “Fair Play.”

(b) *Approved Maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the Fair Play viticultural area are three United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic maps (7.5 minute series; quadrangles). They are titled:

(1) “Omo Ranch, California,” 1952 (photorevised 1973).

(2) “Aukum, California,” 1952 (photorevised 1973).

(3) “Camino, California,” 1952 (photorevised 1973).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Fair Play viticultural area is located in El Dorado County, California and is located entirely within the existing Sierra Foothills and El Dorado viticultural areas. The boundary for Fair Play is as follows:

(1) The beginning point of the boundary is the intersection of the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River and the U.S.G.S. map section line between Sections 26 and 27, T. 9 N., R. 11 E. (“Aukum” Quadrangle);

(2) From the beginning point, the boundary follows northeast along the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River until it meets an unnamed medium-duty road (Mt. Aukum Road or El Dorado County Road E-16) just as it crosses onto the “Camino” Quadrangle map;

(3) The boundary continues then northeast along Mt. Aukum Road to its intersection with Grizzly Flat Road at the town of Somerset (“Camino” Quadrangle);

(4) The boundary continues east along Grizzly Flat Road to its intersection with the 2200’ contour line.

(5) The boundary continues along the 2200’ contour line north and then east until it intersects with the U.S.G.S. map section line between Sections 9 and 10, T. 9 N., R. 12 E. (“Camino” Quadrangle);

(6) The boundary then proceeds south along the U.S.G.S. map section line between Sections 9 and 10, T. 9 N., R. 12 E., to its intersection with the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River ("Aukum" Quadrangle);

(7) The boundary then follows along the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River in a southeasterly direction onto the "Omo" Quadrangle map and continues until it meets the range line between R. 12 E. and R. 13 E. ("Aukum" Quadrangle and "Omo Ranch" Quadrangle);

(8) The boundary then follows south along the range line between R. 12 E. and R. 13 E. to its intersection with an unnamed medium-duty road in T. 8 N. (Omo Ranch Road) ("Omo Ranch" Quadrangle);

(9) The boundary then continues west in a straight line approximately 0.3 miles to the point where Cedar Creek intersects with the 3200-foot contour line, within Section 1, T. 8 N., R. 12 E. ("Omo Ranch" Quadrangle);

(10) The boundary follows along Cedar Creek west and then southwest until it empties into Scott Creek ("Aukum" Quadrangle);

(11) The boundary then proceeds west along Scott Creek until it empties into the South Fork of the Cosumnes River ("Aukum" Quadrangle);

(12) The boundary continues west along the South Fork of the Cosumnes River to its intersection with the U.S.G.S. map section line between Sections 14 and 15, T. 8 N., R. 11 E. ("Aukum" Quadrangle); and

(13) Finally, the boundary follows north along the section line back to its intersection with the Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River, the point of the beginning. ("Aukum" Quadrangle).

[T.D. ATF-440, 66 FR 11539, Feb. 26, 2001]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. ATF-440, 66 FR 11539, Feb. 26, 2001, § 9.168 was added, effective Apr. 27, 2001.

§ 9.172 West Elks.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "West Elks."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundary of the West Elks viticultural area are four United States Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographic maps (Scale: 1:250,000). They are titled:

(1) Lazear Quadrangle (Colorado-Delta Co. 1955 (photorevised 1978));

(2) Hotchkiss Quadrangle (Colorado-Delta Co. 1965 (photorevised 1979));

(3) Paonia Quadrangle (Colorado-Delta Co. 1965 (photorevised 1979); and

(4) Bowie Quadrangle (Colorado-Delta Co. 1965 (photorevised 1978)).

(c) *Boundaries.* The West Elks viticultural area is located in eastern Delta County, Colorado. The beginning point is found on the "Bowie Quadrangle" U.S.G.S. map at the $\frac{1}{4}$ corner common to Sections 19 and 20, Township 13 South, Range 91 West (T. 13 S., R. 91 W.);

(1) The boundary proceeds east following the center subdivision lines of Sections 20 and 21 to its intersection with Colorado Highway 133;

(2) Then northeasterly following Colorado Highway 133 to its intersection with the N-S center subdivision line of Section 14, T. 13 S., R. 91 W., near Juanita Junction;

(3) Then south following the center subdivision line to its intersection with the North Fork of the Gunnison River;

(4) Then southwesterly following the North Fork of the Gunnison River to its intersection with the Stewart Ditch in the extreme southern part of Section 15, T. 13 S., R. 91 W.;

(5) Then southwesterly following the Stewart Ditch to its intersection with the section line common to Sections 21 and 28, T. 13 S., R. 91 W.;

(6) Then east following the section line common to Sections 21 and 28 to its intersection with the 6000 foot contour;

(7) Then southerly following the 6000 foot contour to its second intersection with the section line common to Sections 3 and 4, T. 14 S., R. 91 W., located on the Paonia, Colo. U.S.G.S. map;

(8) Then south following the section line common to Sections 3 and 4 to its intersection with the 6200 foot contour;

(9) Then southerly following the 6200 foot contour to its intersection with the section line common to Sections 16 and 17, T. 14 S., R. 91 W.;

(10) Then south following the section line common to Sections 16 and 17 to the point of intersection of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21;

(11) Then west following the section line common to Sections 17 and 20 to

the point of intersection of Sections 17, 18, 19 and 20;

(12) Then south following the section line common to Sections 19 and 20 to the N1/16 corner common to Sections 19 and 20;

(13) Then west following the subdivision line across Section 19 to the N1/16 corner common to Section 19, T. 14 S., R. 91 W. and Section 24, T. 14 S., R. 92 W.;

(14) Then south following the range line between R. 91 W. and R. 92 W. to the point of intersection between Sections 19 and 30, T. 14 S., R. 91 W. and Sections 24 and 25, T. 14 S., R. 92 W.;

(15) Then west following the section line common to Sections 24 and 25 to the point of intersection between Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, located on the Hotchkiss, Colo. U.S.G.S. map;

(16) Then south following the section line common to Sections 25 and 26 to the point of intersection between Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36;

(17) Then west following the section lines common to Sections 26 and 35 and Sections 27 and 34 to the point of intersection between Sections 27, 28, 33 and 34;

(18) Then south following the section line common to Sections 33 and 34 to the point of intersection between Sections 33 and 34, T. 14 S., R. 92 W. and Sections 3 and 4, T. 15 S., R. 92 W.;

(19) Then west following the township line between T. 14 S. and T. 15 S. approximately three miles to the point of intersection between Section 31, T. 14 S., R. 92 W., Section 6, T. 15 S., R. 92 W., Section 1, T. 15 S., R. 93 W., and Section 36, T. 14 S., R. 93 W.;

(20) Then south following the range line between R. 92 W. and R. 93 W. to the point of intersection between Sections 6 and 7, T. 15 S., R. 92 W. and Sections 1 and 12, T. 15 S., R. 93 W.;

(21) Then west following the section lines common to Sections 1 and 12 and Sections 2 and 11 to its intersection with the North Fork of the Gunnison River, located on the Lazear, Colo. U.S.G.S. map;

(22) Then westerly following the North Fork of the Gunnison River to its intersection with Big Gulch in the extreme northeastern corner of Section 6, T. 15 S., R. 93 W.;

(23) Then northerly following Big Gulch to its intersection with the section line common to Sections 17 and 18, T. 14 S., R. 93 W.;

(24) Then north following the section lines common to Sections 17 and 18, Sections 7 and 8, and Sections 5 and 6 to the point of intersection between Sections 5 and 6, T. 14 S., R. 93 W. and Sections 31 and 32, T. 13 S., R. 93 W.;

(25) Then east following the township line between T. 13 S. and T. 14 S. approximately two miles to the point of intersection between Sections 3 and 4, T. 14 S., R. 93 W. and Sections 33 and 34, T. 13 S., R. 93 W.;

(26) Then south following the section line common to Sections 3 and 4 to the point of intersection between Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10;

(27) Then east following the section lines for approximately 6 miles to the point of intersection between Sections 3, 4, 9 and 10, T. 14 S., R. 92 W., located on the Hotchkiss, Colo. U.S.G.S. map;

(28) Then north following the section line common to Sections 3 and 4 to the point of intersection between Sections 3 and 4, T. 14 S., R. 92 W. and Sections 33 and 34, T. 13 S., R. 92 W.;

(29) Then east following the township line between T. 13 S. and T. 14 S. to its intersection with the Fire Mountain Canal in the southwestern corner of Section 35, T. 13 S., R. 92 W.;

(30) Then northeasterly following the Fire Mountain Canal through the extreme northwest corner of the Paonia, Colo. U.S.G.S. map to its intersection with the section line common to Sections 29 and 30, T. 13 S., R. 91 W., located on the Bowie, Colo. U.S.G.S. map;

(31) Then north following the section lines common to Sections 29 and 30 and Sections 19 and 20 to the 1/4 corner common to Sections 19 and 20, the point of beginning.

[T.D. ATF-445, 66 FR 13430, Mar. 6, 2001]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: By T.D. ATF-445, 66 FR 13430, Mar. 6, 2001, §9.172 was added, effective May 7, 2001.

PART 10—COMMERCIAL BRIBERY

Subpart A—Scope of Regulations

Sec.
10.1 General.